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ONE SHILLING.

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BRINGER OF A NEW SPIRIT INTO THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN: LORD DERBY-AND A GROUP AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN PARIS.

In an Appreciation of Lord Derby and his work in connection with the recent "Incident" between France and this country, Mr. Roland Radcliffe wrote in the "Sunday Times" of the other day: "M. Millerand had a very able and sympathetic helper, in his efforts to bring the incident to an end, in Lord Derby—surely one of the best Ambassadors who ever stood for our interests abroad. . . . In times gone by France has had to put up with the frigid type of diplomat that the Foreign Office shows an infinite capacity to produce. The genial Lancas rian has brought a new spirit of warm-hearted friendliness into the relations of the two countries. He has won a place in his second country

which it will be very difficult indeed for anyone else to fill. . . . The best proof we could give to France of our desire to live always on intimate terms with her would be to make Lord Derby's appointment a job for life." With Lord Derby in the photograph are Major-General the Hon. Sir L. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G. (on left); Captain the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O. (right); (second row, left to right) Lieutenant-Colonel V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Mr. Nevile Henderson, First Secretary; and Sir George Grahame, K.C.V.O., Minister Plenipotentiary; (at back) Mr. A. H. S. Yeames; Mr. R. Campbell, Second Secretary; Squadron Leader J. Sewell; and Mr. Nigel Law, Second Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRI MANUEL.



BY HILAIRE BELLOC.

HOW do towns grow? Is there any law? Is it true that most of our towns in North-Western Europe have spread westward? And, if so, why have they spread westward?

I have heard these questions half-answered often enough, but still they puzzle me.

The first answer would seem to be that towns grow along the general line of the purpose that brought them into being. For instance, the town on the seacoast came into being in order that people might live close to the sea and enjoy it. It spreads as much as it can along the sea. A harbour town spreads along its harbour, and a mining town irregularly over its new shafts.

But towns grow and shift their sites in a less rational fashion, and for reasons more difficult to discover That they spread westward, as one commonly hears, is not true—no, not even in our own part of the world. Where the prevailing wind is from the west, the wealthier people will only build outward more and more towards the west that will get the fresher air; but the town will also spread eastward and northward and southward if there is nothing to prevent it.

In the case both of London and Paris you have no particular growth in one direction; you have rings of growth, like the rings of growth in a tree. You have also in modern towns growth in the shape of a star; the town extends great arms along the railways and the roads that radiate from it.

If you take the map of London-not the various official boundaries, but the agglomeration of continuously built houses - you will find that it extends very nearly as far eastward as it does westward, and that though it does not extend quite as far north and south as it does east and west-making an oval rather than a circle-yet that the oval is more circular than one would imagine. We must remember that the nucleus for the expansion of London was not the City, but two poles -the City and Westminster; and once men began te drain and to build upon the marshes, there was a third nucleus south of the river. The real core of

London is the inner oval which runs from Lambeth Palace round by the Borough Road, thence from Bermondsey to the Tower Bridge, thus round north by the old City wall, the north of the Temple, and back to Westminster, including St. James's.

If you take that core, which London built upon continuously, you may see how the town has extended fairly evenly upon all sides.

Paris was even more regular in its concentric growth, and more regular in its final result. Its throwing out of radiating spokes was checked by fortification. The ring surrounding Paris was a ring of fortifications from the Roman time to the war of 1870. And its successive enlargements were almost as regular as a vegetable growth. Though the old roads radiated out from Paris with singular symmetry, and though the modern railways were almost equally symmetrical, the strict distinction between the town government and the countrysides forbade for a long time the extension of radial lines of building. To-day these are beginning to appear.

New York grew along its island everywhere, and meanwhile threw out great subsidiary towns beyond the broad rivers. But you can see at once by the map that New York was and is conditioned by its harbour. It was the Hudson and the branches of

water round Long Island which determined, and continue to determine, the shape of that huge agglomeration.

Other great modern towns have had a sort of semicircular growth. You may see this especially in the old river towns. They grew up from a base, which is their wharf. The best examples that occur to me are Rouen and Cologne. But the same is true of the twin towns Altona and Hamburg. They also have extended in half-circles from the bank of their river until those half circles have coalesced. Bordeaux is a model of the same thing on a small scale. Cologne is a very clear and large one.

Rome, like many other lesser towns boasting antiquity, developed after a fashion which you discover all up and down Europe in the Dark Ages, and which has puzzled historians too much—for there is nothing inexplicable about it. Rome altogether shifted its site, as did something like half the Roman towns in Britain also, and a great number in Gaul (Lyons, for instance), through the tendency to build upon cheaper and healthier land as time went on. The Rome of pagan antiquity was abandoned. Christian Rome grew up on

The best example of a town constricted by its natural conditions is, of course, Venice. It arose from a political accident which could not choose its point of expansion, and that is why it remains to-day in such perfect isolation.

But of all the story of towns conditioned by physical circumstances, the most astonishing chapters are the chapters of deliberate foundations. You have two series of sites. You have sites which seem to have been crying out for a town from the beginning of human intercourse, and left almost or entirely unused until some political authority deliberately fixed on them and artificially created a great centre. And you have other sites wholly unsuited for anything of the kind, again pitched upon by a political authority and perfectly successful. Of the first you have, for example, Alexandria and Constantinople; of the last you have Petrograd and Madrid.

There was always a town on the straits where Constantinople stands, but it was remote and small—at any rate never preponderating. Yet it was obviously the crossing place from East to West, and equally

obviously the master of all the Black Sea. A Roman Emperor determines to develop it, and turns it into the capital which has been in a way the strategical centre of our civilisation ever since.

The civilisation of Egypt seems to have clamoured for a main port, a gateway for the Nile, ever since it arose. It had none until Alexander founded his city

With Madrid and Petrograd it is just the other way about. Toledo was the natural centre for all the Spanish Peninsula, because it was exactly central. Late in the Spanish story it occurs to one King to fix his residence quite a little distance away, in a plain ill-suited for such an experiment - bitterly cold in winter, burning and dusty in summer, with a very poor water supply, and no economic basis whatsoever. But the mere choice was sufficient, and Madrid grew and flourished.

Petrograd was worse still. At the moment that it was founded there was indeed the excuse that it alone among pos-

sible sites was open to the sea, though for months a frozen sea. But it was built upon a marsh, and the whole circumstance of its erection was artificial. It may not survive. But for two hundred years that artificial town was exactly what Peter the Great had intended it to be.

I imagine that there will be in our time, and even in Europe, a renewal of this sort of thing, especially in the Mediterranean. We have in that tideless sea the power to build a harbour pretty well where we choose. So far the Mediterranean ports have followed tradition. Marseilles, with its difficult railway communications, stands where it is because of the curiously perfect small natural harbour from which it arose. It has had to build new docks out into the open sea like the cells of a honeycomb. There is no reason at all (save the political reason of the fear of rivalry) why modern industry should not build a port with better communications at almost any point upon the Gulf. It is, again, absurd that the traffic of Tunis should be collected through the long canal and narrow wharfage it at present has. Algiers is too small for its work. The whole of the rest of that coast has nothing except Bizerta. In all that I think we shall see a change. And on the eastern Adriatic too.



AN ASTOUNDING FINDING AT THE INQUEST ON THE LATE LORD MAYOR OF CORK: THE FOREMAN OF THE JURY HANDING OVER THE "WILFUL MURDER BY THE GOVERNMENT" VERDICT.

The Coroner's Jury at Cork returned a most extraordinary verdict at the inquest on the body of the murdered Lord Mayor, Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, It read: "We find that the late Alderman Thomas MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, died from shock and haemorrhage caused by bullet wounds, and that he was wilfully murdered under circumstances of the most callous brutality, and that the murder was organised and carried out by the Royal Irish Constabulary, officially directed by the British Government, and we return a verdict of wilful murder against David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, Lord French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Ian Macpherson, late Chief Secretary of Ireland, Acting-Inspector General Smith, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Divisional Inspector Clayton, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, District Inspector Swanzy, and some unknown members of the Royal Irish Constabulary."—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

the waste space of the garrison manœuvring-ground to the north. The older sites were left to decay. They

fell into ruin, and were distributed in great gardens. Berlin is a very good example of what happens to a modern town when there are no geographical conditions to distort its growth, for Berlin first increased quite regularly round its political centre of the palace. Then it began throwing out arms along its main communications with the railway outside, and at last it produced extensions out of all proportion with the rest and corresponding to the main railways south and west, to Leipzig and to Frankfort. The only natural feature which would have interrupted this growth, had it continued (and the results of the war will probably put a stop to it), was the big breadth of water of the Havel, and it was just where this was narrowest and could be spanned by a bridge that Spandau rose up.

Such natural interference with the growth of a city produces curious effects which one may compare to the struggle between a plant and its environing conditions. Thus you perpetually have important coastal towns backed by steep high land which they make an effort to climb in their development—an effort in which they are never completely successful.

Genoa is an example of that, and, I think, Spezzia.

A VICEREGAL WEDDING IN INDIA: A SPACIOUS RECEPTION.

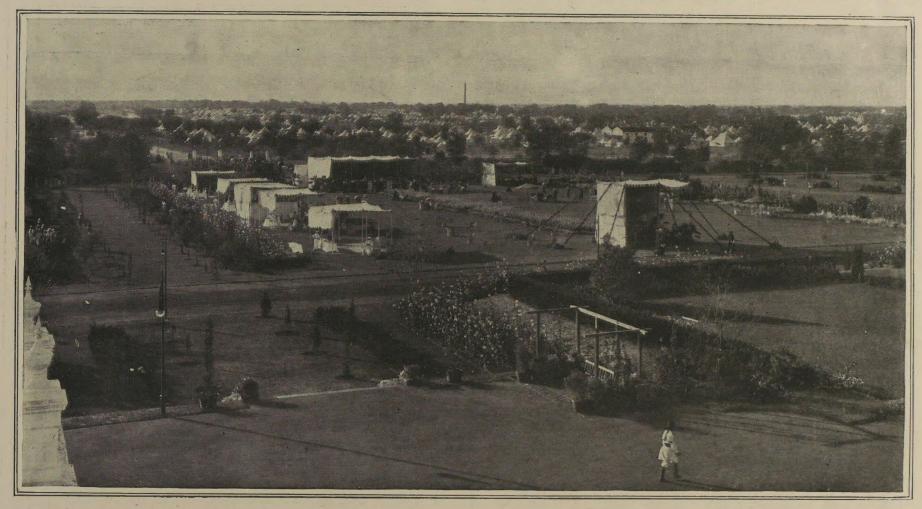
PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHNSTON AND HOFFMANN, CALCUTTA.



LEAVING THE CHURCH AT DELHI: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM IN AN OPEN CARRIAGE WITH POSTILIONS AND SUNSHADE.



WITH THE BRIDE'S MOTHER, LADY CHELMSFORD: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM, AT THE RECEPTION.



LIKE A STATE GARDEN PARTY: THE OPEN-AIR RECEPTION AFTER THE WEDDING OF THE VICEROY'S DAUGHTER, THE HON. JOAN THESIGER, AND CAPT ALAN LASCELLES, M.C.



WITH THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM ON THE LEFT:

A GROUP AT THE RECEPTION.



A WEDDING GROUP: (L. TO R.) BACK ROW-MISS VILLIERS; CAPT. AGAR ROBARTES; THE BRIDE; THE BRIDEGROOM; HON. ANNE THESIGER; HON. GWLADYS RIDLEY.

Sunshine and spaciousness were the characteristics of the Viceregal wedding at Delhi, where the Hon. Joan Thesiger, eldest daughter of Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, was married recently to Captain Alan Frederick Lascelles, M.C., nephew of the Earl of Harewood. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Lanore, assisted by Canon Buckwell and Canon Irwin, D.S.O., M.C. The bride was attended by the Hon. Anne Thesiger, the Hon. Gwladys Ridley, Miss Barbara Villiers, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger (on the right

in front of the wedding group), and Miss Pamela Maclagan. The best man was Capt. the Hon. Alec Agar-Robartes, M.C. The bride and bridegroom drove from the church in an open carriage drawn by a picturesque team of horses, with postilions. The reception was held, like a State garden party, in the open air, on wide lawns with tents and marquees. The whole occasion presents a striking contrast to Society weddings in London, with a crowd at the church door and the subsequent crush in the reception-room.

CAMERA NEWS: FRANKFORT; IRELAND; DOORN; THE PRIME MINISTER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY I.B. AND ALFIFRI.



BELGIUM'S CO - OPERATION WITH FRANCE: BELGIAN TROOPS ENTERING FRANKFORT THROUGH STREETS LINED BY THE FRENCH.



WITH A SMUGGLED "BABY" TANK FOR IRELAND: THE RUSSIAN STEAMER "OLGA," STOPPED BY THE CUSTOMS, ALONGSIDE H.M.S. "LION."



A COMMENT ON EXTRADITION TALK: THE EX-KAISER'S NEW DUTCH RETREAT, DOORN HOUSE, BEING PREPARED FOR HIM.



ENCLOSED BY WIRE FENCING WITH BARBED WIRE ON TOP:
PART OF THE EX-KAISER'S GROUNDS AT DOORN.



THE PREMIER ON HIS WAY TO SAN REMO: MR. LLOYD GEORGE (SECOND FROM LEFT) AT GIBRALTAR.

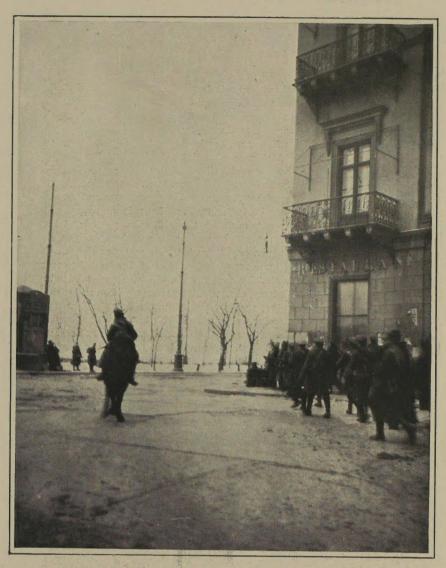


A RIGHT-OF-WAY DISPUTE AT HOUNSLOW: CROWDS PASSING THROUGH A BREACH IN A WALL CLOSING A PATH.

Belgium approved from the first the French military occupation of Frankfort, and on April 15 a battalion of the 10th Belgian Regiment, under Colonel Hughé, entered the German city. General Mordacq took the salute before the Opera, near a statue of the Emperor William I. French troops lined the route.—The Russian steamer "Olga," bound for Ireland, was recently stopped by the Customs authorities, who found on board two small Tanks and a quantity of rifle and revolver ammunition concealed in the hold. This war material had been supplied by the British to the Russians for fighting the

Bolshevists. The "Olga" was brought alongside H.M.S. "Lion" for examination.—
The talk as to extradition of the ex-Kaiser from Holland has not prevented the preparation of Doorn House, with its sixty acres of grounds, as a new residence for him.—
Mr. Lloyd George left Tilbury in the P. and O. liner "Naldera," on April 10, for the Allied Council meeting at San Remo. He went by the sea route, viâ Gibraltar and Marseilles.—At Hounslow there has been a dispute with the Air Ministry as to the right of way by a bridle-path through Hanworth Park, which was closed during the war.

ODESSA LEFT TO THE BOLSHEVISTS: THE BRITISH MISSION UNDER FIRE.

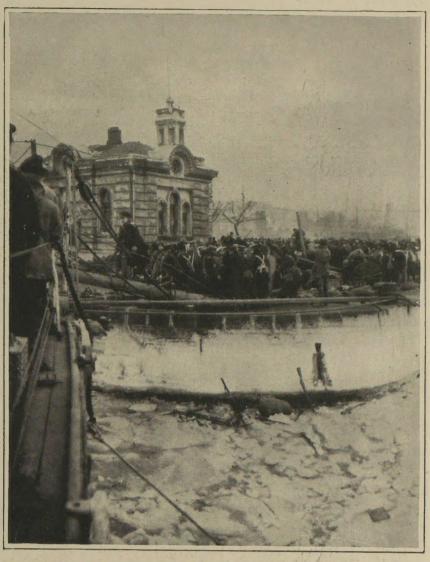


WITH MACHINE-GUN AND RIFLE-FIRE GOING ON: THE BRITISH MILITARY
MISSION MARCHING TO THE WHARF TO EMBARK IN H.M.S. "CERES."

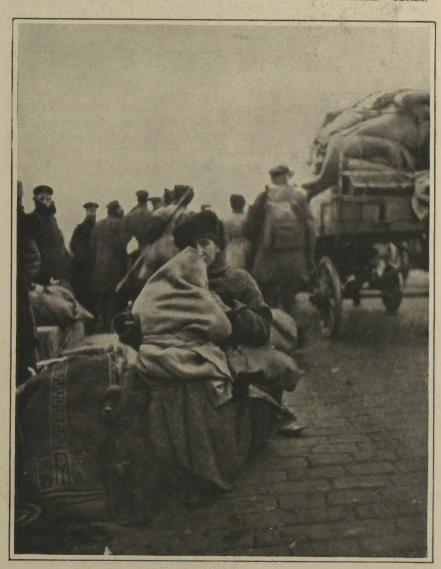


WITH A SOLDIER WHO HAS JUST FINISHED FIRING A LEWIS GUN AT THE BOLSHEVISTS: THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE "CERES," LEAVING THE WHARF.

The Russian Volunteer forces at Odessa having failed to organise a defence, the town was evacuated on February 7. It was not, as before, captured by Bolshevist troops from outside, but was left in the hands of those in the locality. An eye-witness writing in the "Times" of April 20 says: "On February 6 General Schilling resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief and went on board a Russian steamer. . . . The Volunteer troops had degenerated into a disorderly mob, and the inhabitants were without any protection whatever. A panic was soon started and people began removing their belongings. . . . The next morning the local Bolshevists were openly up in arms. All the



RUSSIAN BOYS WHO HELD THE WHARF, WITH SEVERAL CASUALTIES, WHEN THEIR ELDERS REFUSED TO FIGHT: CADETS EMBARKING IN H.M.S. "CERES."



"A PANIC STARTED AND PEOPLE BEGAN REMOVING THEIR BELONGINGS": AN UNHAPPY REFUGEE—ONE OF HUNDREDS—ANXIOUS TO LEAVE ODESSA.

members of the British Military Mission marched down to the water and went on board the 'Ceres.' A contingent of young Russian cadets assisted our men to hold on to the quays and were taken on to one of our ships. The Bolshevists brought out machineguns and fired at the 'Ceres' as she left her anchorage. . . . The British Military Mission and the Consulate granted permits for 5500 refugees. The majority must have got away in safety. The evacuation was well carried out under cover of our naval artillery.' The temperature was 20 to 30 degrees below freezing-point, and ice-breakers had to be used to get the ships away.

ART IN THE SALE ROOMS

BY ARTHUR HAYDEN.

THE market-place is again thronged after the Easter recess; fine collections of engravings and etchings, of pottery and porcelain, come up at auction. The two-days' sale of the property of the late Mr.

C. Fairfax Murray provided considerable variety. Most had been chosen with sure judgment and a keen sense of proportion. The "Head of the Executioner" by Prince Rupert (a presentation copy, by the way, from Ozias Humphry, the miniaturist, to Caroline Watson, the stipple engraver—this was in 1784) brought



BY PAUL LAMERIE, 1742: AN OVAL BREAD-BASKET
SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S FOR £469.

This bread basket formed part of Sir Alfred Jodrell's collection of
old English silver.

By Courtesy of the Purchaser, Mr. W. H. Willson.

£3 178.6d. Now, this is a small sum, considering what such a mezzotint means. It is really equivalent in mezzotint engraving to a First Folio of Shakespeare. It is one of the first editions of the art of mezzotint. It was Prince Rupert, the impetuous nephew of Charles I., who introduced mezzotint into England. He learned the secret from its inventor, Colonel Ludwig von Siegen, a German soldier at Brussels. After four years' practice Rupert was able to produce a plate of his own. This was the "Head of the Executioner of St. John the Baptist" after Spagnoletto, which Rupert completed at Frankfort in 1658. Wallerant Vaillant, a Flemish painter, and a certain Jan Thomas of Ypres, all learned von Siegen's secret at Frankfort, where they met at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold. So the cradle of the "black art" or "la manière anglaise" as it came to be termed in France, or Schabkunst (the scraping art) in Germany, or l'incisione a fumo (engraving in smoke) in Italy, was rocked between Brussels and Frankfort with Prince Rupert of Bayaria as the godfather. At his house in the Barbican he showed the invention to John Evelyn, the Diarist, who records in his diary in 1661: "This afternoon Prince Rupert showed me with his own hands the new way of graving called Mezzo Tinto, which afterwards by his permission I published in my 'History of Chalcography.'" Rupert executed in mezzotint a "Head of the Executioner" for this volume (1st Ed., 1662), which sells for 30 guineas.

But Rupert came under a greater spell than crucibles and scientific experiments, and "Prince Rupert Drops" went by the board. At Tunbridge Wells, in the summer of 1668, the Queen sent for the players from Drury Lane. As Count Hamilton gleefully records, the untamed Prince Rupert was captivated by the wiles of the lovely "Mistress Hughes," who "brought down and greatly subdued his natural fierceness," and, as the courtier diarist narrates in his "Memoirs," Rupert "no longer appeared like the same person"; at which the Merry Monarch, who fell in and out of love more readily, was greatly diverted. But before bidding adieu to mezzotint Prince Rupert instructed William Sherwin in the art, and his fine and rare mezzotint portrait of Charles II. was the outcome of this tuition.

To return to the Fairfax Murray collection, Albert Dürer's "Adam and Eve," with the bull's-eye watermark, first state, fetched £165; "St. Jerome in his Study," £70; and Rembrandt's "Clement de Jonghe," fourth state, from the Seymour Haden collection, went for £83.

Class, by reason of its fragile nature, claims a double admiration as having come unscathed through desperate straits, and it has at once stepped into prominence, as though collectors were hasting to collect so miraculous a survival from bomb-raids and other depredations on art treasures. But the most favoured must have a Jacobite sentiment. Early in March a Jacobite glass goblet brought £395, and now at Messrs. Sotheby's, the same sale-rooms, further interesting prices were recorded. A drawn Jacobite glass, the bowl engraved with a rose and two buds, on an airtwist stem, the foot twice engraved with two oakleaves surmounted by the word "Redi," only 6 in. high, brought £72. A taper holder the same height brought £49. A sweetmeat glass only 5½ in. high brought £32. But the surprise was the Jacobite glass, the bowl engraved with a thistle and a rose and one bud, both on one stem, with a medallion portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, full-faced, in Highland dress, with inscription "Audentior ibo," 64 in. high. This realised £235.

Collectors, of course, have on some cccasions to beware. The fabricator is abroad and will plant his handiwork in unlooked-for places. The writer knows of a muchadvertised and much-admired collection of old Waterford glass where there is not a single specimen of Irish work.

Old silver is always paramount. It never fails to command sound prices. The properties of Lord Mostyn, Mrs. Bestwick-Royds, Rear-Admiral R. Harbord Hamond, the Dowager Lady Tankerville, and Florence, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, came together in a two-days' sale conducted by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge. A large Charles II. tankard, 1668, was followed by a pair of William and Mary candlesticks on octagonal bases, London, 1690, by Anthony Nelson; a delectable pair. A William III.

tankard by Andrew
Raven, London, 1700,
was succeesed by a
George I. tankard by Edward Barnett, London, 1715.
At Messrs. Christie's sale-

rooms the old silver of Sir Alfred Jodrell, Bt., embraced many fine examples. A pair of fine sauce-boats and a pair of ladles by Paul Lamerie in 1743 and 1744, were admirable on the utilitarian plane, and brought £322 13s. A cream-boat, 1742, brought £30, that is, 380s. per oz. A tea-kettle, finely chased with Cupids and branches of flowers in scroll borders, the cover surmounted by a pine cone, the whole on a tripod stand with lamp, chased with festoons of ribbon and with shells, London, 1743, by Paul Lamerie, brought £471 178. 6d. A circular waiter, chased with branches of flowers, shells, and scroll-work, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, and only 22 oz. in weight, realised £253. An oval bread-basket, the sides pierced and engraved with branches of foliage and formal scroll-work, the border being finely chased with masks of



BY PAUL LAMERIE, 1743: A SILVER TEA-KETTLE
SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S FOR £471 17s. 6d.
This kettle was in the sale of old English silver belonging to
Sir Alfred Jodrell, Bt.

By Courtesy of the Purchasers, Messrs. Crichton Bros.

Ceres, the goddess of harvest, with stags' heads, flowers, dragon-flies and other insects modelled in relief, the handle embellished by cherubs, realised £469. In date this is 1742, and the maker was Paul Lamerie.

One may be pardoned the curiosity as to the reasons why Lamerie's work is what it is and why prices are what they are. In a word, he may be said to be the Chippendale of silversmiths. He brought into his art during the days of George I. and George II. just what Chippendale did into the art of the cabinet-maker, and Chippendale's "Director" was published in 1754, in the latter years of the reign of George II.

It must be remembered that Chippendale was indebted to Daniel Marot for some of his designs. Marot was driven out of France by the Edict of Nantes, and there were French immigrants for many decades—Paul Lamerie, Pierre Platel, Simon Pantin, Nicholas Sprimont, Paul Crespin, Louis Mettayer, and many others whose names are familiar in the auction room. Their influence on the silversmith's art has been indelible.

The same French rococo ornament found in Marot's designs for clock-cases is found in Paul Lameric. Queen Anne style was sober and reticent. The English silversmith was insular, and Lamerie was wise enough to keep on occasion his ornament duly subdued. But at times he let his love of the flamboyant go free, and in this kettle and in this bread-basket we see this outburst into rococo scroll-work—the index to this style being the peculiar angular scroll like a note of interrogation, as shown in the bread-basket. The broad scroll-work, the fan-like shell ornament below the female heads or masks, almost like a ruff, indicate the prevalent style. The delicate ornament of the flowing ribbon, a novel note, is shown in the tea-kettle.

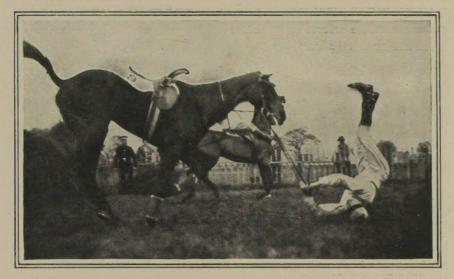


THE LURE OF JACOBITE GLASS: FOUR EXAMPLES OF OLD GLASS THAT FETCHED (IN ALL) £388 AT SOTHEBY'S.

From left to right are shown (1) A drawn Jacobite glass, 6 in. (sold for £72): (2) A sweetmeat glass, 5½ in. (£32); (3) A Jacobite glass, 6½ in. with portrait of Prince Charles Edward (£235): (4) A taper-holder, 6 in. (£49). Nos. 1 and 4 were the property of Miss Margaret Searle, of Ryd2, Isle of Wight.—[By Courtesy of Massess. Solheby. Wilkinson. and Hodge.]

MARRED BY THE RAIN: THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE STEEPLECHASES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BURBAU, L.N.A., C.N., AND S. AND G.



ONE OF MANY FALLS: A SPILL IN THE COLDSTREAM PLATE.



AT THE OPEN DITCH: CAPTAIN REES MOGG BREAKS AN ARM.



IN THE PADDOCK ON THE FIRST DAY: THE KING AT THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE STEEPLECHASES.



IN THE PADDOCK:
THE QUEEN.



THE WINNER OF TWO EVENTS: CAPTAIN E. G. D. SPEED'S BARMERE (OWNER UP).



MARKING HER RACE-CARD: PRINCESS MARY.

Heavy rain on the first day and the very heavy going on the second did much to mar the racing at the Household Brigade Steeplechases, at Hawthorn Hill, on April 16 and 17. The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and other members of the Royal Family, were present on the first day. The outlying country, which is usually used for the Challenge Cup, was so saturated that the contest was confined to the regular steeplechase course. The Cup was won by the Royal Horse Guards, one of whose representatives, Major J. F.

Harrison's Royal Barge, was first. Only four of the twenty-one starters finished the three circuits. On the second day the fields were small; but, despite this, many of the competitors fell, notably at the open ditch. Falling with Ginger VIII., Veterinary Captain G. Rees Mogg broke an arm in the 1st Life Guards Challenge Cup. Captain E. G. D. Speed's Barmere (owner up) won both the Household Brigade Handicap Steeplechase and the 2nd Life Guards Regimental Challenge Cup.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., VANDYK, SPORT AND GENERAL, RUSSELL, IMPERIAL PRESS, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND HARRIS' PICTURE AGENCY.



Mr. Theodore Vail, who died on April 16 at Baltimore, was for ten years President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. — Col. Sir Charles Allen succeeded his tather, the late Mr. W. D. Allen, as Chairman of Henry Bessemer and Co., of Sheffield. — Mr. Briton Riviere, the famous painter, whose death was announced on April 20, was born in London in 1840. He became an A.R.A. in 1879.— Col. Sir Arthur Holbrook (Coalition Unionist) headed the poll in the bye-election at Basingstoke.— Mr. C. A. McCurdy, the new Food Controller, was re-elected at Northampton as a Coalition Liberal. He and Mr. T. B. Morison, the new Lord Advocate, have been sworn members

of the Privy Council.—Lord Jellicoe's appointment as Governor-General of New Zealand is much approved in view of the Dominion's naval development. He is highly popular there.—Prof. A. K. Huntington, who had held the Chair of Metallurgy at King's College, London, since 1879, was an enthusiastic aeronaut.—Mr. F. H. Rawlins, who had been Vice-Provost of Eton since 1916, died there on April 13.—Sir William Arthur Robinson, Secretary of the Air Ministry, succeeds the late Sir Robert Morant as First Secretary of the Ministry of Health.—Major Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, Governor of Queensland, died recently at Cape Town on his way home on the expiration of his term of office.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE BALL: THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY AND GUESTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FARRINGDON PHOTO. Co., ILLUSTRATIONS BURBAU, SWAINE, AND LANGPIER.



DANCERS IN THE AMERICAN QUADRILLE: MEMBERS OF THE



THE BRITISH QUADRILLE: PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE (SECOND FROM UNITED STATES EMBASS PARTY AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE. LEFT IN FRONT), THE EARL OF ATHLONE (CENTRE, BACK ROW) AND THEIR PARTY.



AT THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE BALL : LADY WARING AND LIEUT. A. McGLASHAN, R.N.



THE GIVER OF THE BALL: THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY (RIGHT), WITH PRINCESS NINA GEORGIEVNA.



IN A DRESS WORN AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE IN 1897: THE HON. MRS. MAURICE BRETT.



THE BRITISH QUADRILLE: (L. TO R.) LADY MARY CRICHTON; COL. CRICHTON; PRINCESS ALICE; COUNTESS OF ATHLONE; THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

As mentioned under our double-page drawing of the occasion, the Duchess of Albany's ball at Devonshire House on April 14 was in aid of her Deptford charities. It was an immense success, and the costumes, all of the period 1760 to 1790, were most picturesque and effective. The British, French, and American Quadrilles were the chief feature of the evening. The British set was organised by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and included also Countess Curzon of Kedleston, Lady Cynthia Curzon, Viscountess Maidstone, Lady Mary Crichton, Lady Beatrix Wilkinson, and Lady Newnes. The men were the



THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH, HER DAUGHTERS, LADY MARGARET AND LADY ALICE; THE HON. DAVID BRAND; LT. VICTOR CAZALET; MR. PAUL BRIDGEMAN.

Earl of Athlone, Viscount Maidstone, Viscount Campden, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir Neville Wilkinson, Colonel the Hon. George Crichton, Mr. Hugo Wernyss, and Colonel Ward, all in Court suits of the period. The American Quadrille, organised by Mrs. Davis, wife of the U.S. Ambassador, included her daughter, Miss Julia Davis, Mrs. Solbert, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Land, Miss Alice Perkins, Mrs. James Beck, Colonel Solbert, Major Maguire, Major Hall, Major Gilette, Commander Land, U.S.N., Mr. Hunt, Mr. James Beck junior, of New York, and Mr. Robert Shaw, son of Viscountess Astor.

THE LAST GREAT SOCIAL OCCASION AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S BALL-THE ALLIES' QUADRILLES.

DRAWN BY OUR SPEC ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.





The great ball given by the Duchess of Albany at Devonshire House on April 14, in aid of her Deptford charities, was memorable not only as a magnificent spectacle, but also as the last social function to take place in the Duke of Devonshire's historic house, which has now passed into other hands. All the filte of London Society were present. The Duchess of Albany received her guests at the top of the famous marble staircase. The arrival of Princess Beatrice and Lord Leopold Mountbatten was the signal for the commencement of the three Quadrilles of Great Powers-French, British, and American-which formed the event of the evening. Before they began there was a procession of those taking part in them. The British



Quadrille, led by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, included Countess Curzon of Kedleston, Lady Cynthia Curzon, Viscountess Maidstone, and the Earl of Athlone. The French Quadrille was arranged by Mme. de Montholon, and the American by Mrs. Davis, wife of the United States Ambassador.

After the Quadrilles, dancing became general, more modern music struck up, and couples were soon doing the Fox-Trot and One-Step in every available inch of space.

Eighteenth-century costume was universal, and the atmosphere of the period was wonderfully well maintained. [Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DENIKIN'S LAST FIGHT WITH THE BOLSHEVISTS, AND HIS

DRAWING BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH MADE



THE FALL OF NOVO ROSSISK: ARTILLERY DUELS BETWEEN BOLSHEVISTS OCCUPYING THE TOWN H.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA"; 2. GENERAL DENIKIN'S LITTLE

General Denikin, who as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Volunteer Army made so long and gallant a resistance to the Bolshevists in South Russia, arrived in England on April 17 accompanied by his wife and little daughter and the son and daughter of General Korniloff, who was killed by the Bolshevists. Photograph No. 1 was taken on board H.M.S. "Emperor of India." At the back, from right to left, are seen the nurse and baby, Mme. Denikin (in light coat), Miss Korniloff, Admiral Seymour, and General Denikin's adopted daughter. The drawing shows the capture of Novo Rossiak (where General Denikin's adopted daughter. The War Office stated shortly afterwards: "The British authorities secured the evacuation... of a large number of families of officers, wounded, and others.... The British Navy, by

ARRIVAL IN LONDON: THE END OF A HEROIC STRUGGLE.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS: PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOPRESS.



AND WAR-SHIPS-RUSSIAN AND ALLIED-(INSET) 1. GENERAL DENIKIN'S FAMILY ON BOARD DAUGHTER, WITH HER NURSE; 3. GENERAL DENIKIN AT WATERLOO.

the most strenuous exertions and at the last moment, were able to embark on various vessels a large number of the volunteer forces. . . . General Denikin refused to consider an armistice. He embarked in a Russian destroyer when the exacuation was complete. . . . The greatest praise is due to Admiral Seymour and all ranks of his Majesty's Navy, to whose magnificent work is due the success of the execuation." He selecth from which the drawing was done was made at 10 am, bent the Bolshievists occupied the town, and established batteries in it. A Russian volunteer destroyer (name unknown), here called "R.K." colayed them by her fire. On the previous day the "Emperor of India" and "Catypto" and the French cruiser "Waldeck Russeause" had bombarded them. At about 11.15 a.m. on March 27 the "Emperor of India" left Nove Russian with 1200 Donn Cossocious on board.—Copyrightic in U.S.d., and Cassata, 1



By ERNEST LAW, C.B., One of the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace, etc.

THE project of laying out the ground attached to Shakespeare's home in his later years as an Elizabethan garden, to be stocked with all the old-fashioned flowers mentioned by him in his plays or well known in his time, first took practical shape last

THE LONG BORDER.

The first step was to lay out the long, narrow strip of ground by the side of the wall parallel with Chapel Lane as a border for summer and autumn flowers—hollyhocks, Canterbury-bells, lupins, larkspurs, crown imperials, lilies, and so on. As a background for these—and also to hide the ugly cast-iron railings that disfigure the top of the wall—there was planted a row of yewtrees. This border of some three hundred feet long has been treated in the formal fashion of the olden time—as can be seen in M. Forestier's charming drawing opposite—being divided into compartments, separated by "buttresses," supporting "pillars" or "columns" surmounted by "balls." On the path side

the beds are edged with box—"dwarfe boxe, of excellent use to border up a knott or long beds in a garden."

The beds ranging with these, on the other side of the gravel walk, are at present entirely occupied with spring flowers largely gifts. like the others, from contributors all over the kingdom. In the summer they will be furnished with the low-growing flowers known to the gardeners of the early years of James the First's reign-carnations, "our streaked gillyflowers," pansies, stocks, fox, sweetwilliam, snapdragon, and so on.

For the planting of all these twelve beds, the Trustees are greatly indebted to the energy and taste of Mrs. Flower, wife of Mr. A. D. Flower, seven times Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon, amid all the difficulties of uncertain

weather, hurried preparation, and very little time.

THE WILD BANK OR HEATH.

At the eastern or lower end of the garden the aim has been to carry out, so far as the space available admits, Bacon's idea, expressed in his famous essay "Of Gardens," of a "heath or desert, in the going forth, framed, as much as may be, to a natural wildness." With this object, there has been thrown up an irregular bank, whereon have already been planted most of the flowers and herbs mentioned by Shakespeare in his writings, and where, it is hoped, every species known in his time will eventually find a place.

In doing this the great natural philosopher's precepts have been faithfully followed, modified by hints derived from the greater poet. "Some thickets," says Bacon, "I would have made only in sweetbriar (eglantine) and honeysuckle (woodbine); and the ground set with violets and primroses (oxlips); for these be sweet and prosper in the shade." This has been done; and with wild thyme—many square yards of it—added, and also musk-roses—a few procured with great difficulty, so unaccountably neglected are they in our too-pretentious modern gardens—they form here in effect Titania's Bower—

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows—Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows—Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine—With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

There sleeps Titania some time of the night
Lull'd in these flowers, with dances and delight.

Bacon, of course, often witnessed the performances of Shakespeare's plays at Court, as well as in the public theatres, and reminiscent echoes of that beautiful passage were probably ringing in his ears when he penned the sentences quoted above.

With passages in plays other than the "Dream," Bacon has also parallels. His essay happens to have been published exactly twelve months after the production of "A Winter's Tale" at Court, and in his somewhat 'arid' enumeration therein of the seasonal succession of flowering plants we seem to hear echoes of those exquisite verses in Perdita's speeches—the most beautiful expression of the intimate love of flowers in all literature—

That come before the swallow dares, and take The winds of March with beauty; violets dim. But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes, Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroses
That die unmarried ere they can behold Bright Phœbus in his strength.

of it there is unimpeachable warrant. The enclosing palisade—a very favourite device of the Jacobean gardeners—of Warwickshire oak, cleft, is exactly copied from the one in the famous tapestry of the "Seven Deadly Sins" at Hampton Court. And here again Bacon's advice has been useful: "The garden is best to be square, encompassed on all four sides with a stately arched hedge, the arches on pillars of carpenter's work, of some 10 foot high, and 6 foot broad."

The dwarf wall, of old-fashioned bricks—hand-made, sun-dried, sand-finished, with occasional "flarers," laid with Tudor bond, with wide mortar joints—is based on similar ones, still extant, of the period. The balustrade is identical, in its smallest details, with one figured in "Didymus Mountaine's 'Gardener's Labyrinth,'" published in 1577—a book Shakespeare must certainly have consulted when laying out his own Knott Garden. The paths are to be of old stone from Wilmcote, the home of Shakespeare's mother. The intricate,

interlacing patterns of the Knott beds-"the Knottes so enknotted it cannot be expressed," as Cavendish says of Wolsey's garden are taken, one from "Mountaine's" book: two from Gervase Markham's "Country Housewife's Garden ' (1613); and one from William Lawson's "New Orchard and Garden " (1618); and they are composed, as enjoined by those authorities, of box, thrift, lavender-cotton, and thyme, with their interspaces filled in with flowers.

In one point the Trustees have been able to "go one better" than Shakespeare in his own curious knotted garden," to use his own expression in "Love's Labour Lost." For neither King James nor his Queen, Anne of Denmark, nor Henry Prince of Wales sent him-so far as we knowany flowers for his

any flowers for his garden. On his 356th birthday, however, there will be planted four old-fashioned English rose-trees—one in the centre of each of the four "knotted" beds—from King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, and the Prince of Wales. Surely Shakespeare, could he have known of it, would have been touched by this tribute! They will be planted by Lady Fairfax-Lucy, the heiress of Charlecote, and the direct lineal descendant of the Sir Thomas Lucy whose deer he is said to have poached, and who is supposed to have had him whipped for his offence, and who is believed to be satirised in the character of "Justice Shallow." This also might well have moved him!

Here in the restored "Knott Garden," as everywhere in the grounds about New Place, flowers—Shakespeare's Flowers—will clothe and wreathe and perfume everything, all else being merely devised to set them off—musk-roses, climbing roses, crab-apples, wild cherries, clematis, honeysuckle, sweetbriar, and many more.

By next year, the Trustees expect to have some 200,000 individual plants—including, of course, the crocuses, "bold oxlips," "winking marybuds," "pale primroses," and "azured harebells," on the wild bank and lawn—decking, in succession through the months, the ground where the poet trod with their millions of blossoms waving banners of gorgeous hue, and flinging the incense of their delicious fragrance in homage to the memory of William Shakespeare.



THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S "KNOTT" GARDEN AT NEW PLACE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON:
THE SITE OF THE GARDEN, WITH "THE FIVE GABLES" BEYOND.

At New Place, where Shakespeare's house once stood (on the open site in the left background of the above photograph), an Elizabethan "Knott" Garden, as it was in his time, is being laid out. The work is here seen in progress, but it must be emphasised that this is only an early stage, suggesting little of the beautiful effect to be obtained on its completion. What that will be is illustrated in our double-page reconstruction drawing of the Knott Garden in Shakespeare's day, with Shakespeare himself and his daughter Susannah at work in it. "The Five Gables" is a picturesque old timber house.

"For March" writes Bacon, "there come violets, especially the single blue, which are the earliest . . . and which, above all other flowers, yields the sweetest smell in the air; also the yellow daffodil." "Lilies of all sorts, the fleur-de-luce being one," says Perdita. "Flower-de-Luces, and lilies of all natures," echoes

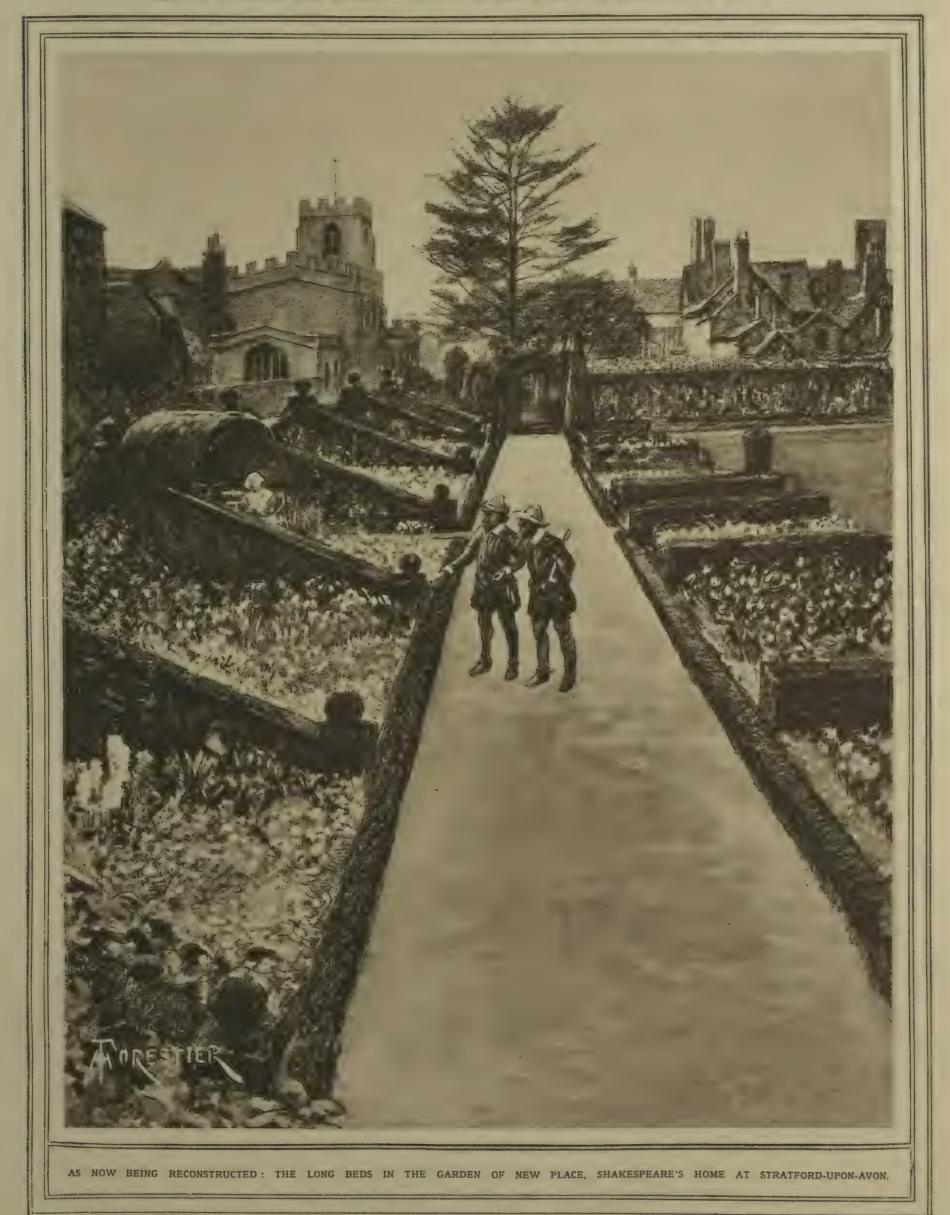
As yet, of course, and for some little time perhaps, the wild bank must appear very different from what it is intended to be. For what it is already, and what it will eventually become, the Trustees are indebted—as, indeed, for advice and guidance, and practical work in the whole scheme—to Miss Willmott, herself the owner of one of the most beautiful gardens in England, and as an amateur expert not excelled for knowledge and taste by any professional in the country.

THE "KNOTT GARDEN,"

It is now necessary to say a few words about the "Knott Garden," an enclosure which, being an invariable adjunct to every house of importance in Shakespeare's time, is the most essential part of the reconstruction, on Elizabethan lines, of the ground about New Place. It need not, however, engage us long, for M. Forestier's beautiful drawing on the following double-page represents it as it is to be better than any amount of wordy description. The whole is closely modelled on the designs and views shown in the contemporary books on gardening; and for every feature

"HERE'S FLOWERS FOR YOU": SHAKESPEARE SHOWS HIS GARDEN.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY THE DESIGNER (SEE DOUBLE-PAGE DRAWING ON PAGES 706-707).



On our double-page we illustrate the Knott Garden being reconstructed in the grounds of New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, the house which Shakespeare bought in 1597, and where he died in 1616. In the above drawing Shakespeare (the left-hand figure) is imagined showing a visitor round the long beds, which lay beyond the Knott Garden from the house. The beds are seen as they will appear when the reconstruction is finished, with divisions and arbours of clipped yew. In the background is a yew tapestry bordering the Knott Garden, with its palisade appearing above and, to the left, an archway leading

into the tunnel mentioned under the larger illustration. In the left background is the Guild Chapel, and in the right background, The Five Gables. Mr. Ernest Law, the designer of the garden, whose article appears elsewhere, writes: "To acknowledge individually here all the help and helpful gifts received from lovers of Shakespeare all over the country would be impossible. Only by means of these gifts and by the loyal and ceaseless labours of the Trustees' Secretary and the Head Gardener and his men—could the little so far done have been achieved,"—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BOOKS OF THE DAY

I HAVE been reading three illustrated books by Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, one of the very few writers who know the Far West and the High North of America by heart,

and are content to tell us the plain truth about it all—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. . . . I had only read a few pages of "The Arctic Prairies" (Constable; 8s. 6d. net), which is this pithy, picturesque writer's story of his journey in pre-war days through the north-western labyrinth of waterways into the Canadian Barren-lands, when a



MR. G. M. TREVELYAN, WHOSE BOOK, "LORD GREY
OF THE REFORM BILL," HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHEDPhotograph by Elliott and Fry.

vivid picture-in-memory was conjured up of a watch-fire within ear-shot of the rapids on the North Sas-katchewan, ten miles above the point where the south branch, which is much more of a prairie drain, curves up to join it. There I was, a newly arrived moonias, or "green" Englishman, squatting on my heels before the blazing fire, in the smoke of which floated a white full moon insubstantial and bubble-like. Across a great gulf of time I can clearly remember how, having been infected from boyhood with the scabies

scribendi—an incurable disease—I tried to hammer out a poetical description of the romantic, confused radiance which would be better than D. G. Rossetti's stormy sea-picture—

Like fire in snow the moonlight blazed Amid the champing foam.

That is an impressive picture—but, having seen the very thing by the Cornish sea, I knew that Rossetti got all his values wrong. Half-a-dozen old-timers or sons of old-timers sat round the busy, grumbling flames (it was a clear, cool night in early May) and smoked the pipe that makes for righteousness. There was only one pipe; it was passed from hand to hand, being a kind of loving-pipe, for each man took a whiff or two and then gave it to his neighbour. Presently somebody produced a bottle of rye whisky, from which each man took a "horn" or dram, saying "Wa-al, here's a ho!" before he swallowed his share. Next me sat one of the old buffalorunners from Red River, who told me that this curious invocation recalled the signal—a cry of "Ho!" passed along by the captains of the expedition-given to the great hunting parties, often two thousand strong in the Fifties, when they were at last in touch with the herds of bison (locally styled buffalo) and could attack without any fear of stampeding them into the south-west. The explanation was not a case of leg-pulling. which was not an amusement known in that time and place, for Saskatchewan had then a social leadership of Hudson Bay Company families, all with a touch of Indian blood in their hearts, and all cousins in some degree, and the silly jests and practical jokes of "smart Larries" from the down-south settlements would have been regarded as bad manners.

By E. B. OSBORN.

It was then I learnt the value of those obscure, perishable, historical documents known as old-timersthe shy and forgotten pioneers, ignored by academic historians, who are so often the sole repositories of the true story of a land in the making. Mr. Thompson Seton knows how to decipher such living records, and that is one reason why his books, like Francis Parkman's, are a possession of permanent value. In almost every chapter of "The Arctic Prairies" you find golden fragments of the true romance of North-Western history. Now it is a tale of the guerrilla warfare, merciless in its cold and calculated treachery, which had been going on for thousands of years before the coming of "The Company" (who insisted on the smoking of the pipe of peace by all the Indian tribes that took part in the ubiquitous fur-trade) and prevented the creation in the West of anything resembling the Iroquois Confederacy in the East-that curious example of a State in its first, primitive form. Or this keen naturalist, always deeply concerned with the problems of human nature, explains how the fluctuations of the only food-supply-various kinds of four-legged, self-supportable provender-have affected the life of the various Indian "nations," and also their very languages. He gives us, in fact, the political economy of the hunting stage in human development. The Arctic prairies and the vast forest regions through which they are approached are always full of game, big and small; the lakes and rivers, as a rule, are teeming with fish. Yet it often happens that the game is not to be found where it is looked forand then, even in these days, when the H.B.C. flag is a symbol of never-failing charity, isolated parties starve to death wretchedly. Mr. Thompson Seton tells us a gruesome little story of a starving squaw who discovered a bone fishing-hook and cut a shred of flesh from her leg for bait. Explorers who hope to live on the country invariably see little or no game, and go on their way, like the man who lost his jewels in "The Pilgrim's Progress," with many an hungry belly. On the other hand, if they take along a full cargo of food-stuffs, caribou and other game will walk into camp every fine morning.

The basis of the food supply for all carnivorous creatures (including aboriginal man, ultimately) in the forest region extending northward for a thousand miles from the Athabasca River, is the Snowshoe rabbit, which lives mainly on the bark of trees. They are almost as prolific as our brown rat, and they go on increasing for a term of years until the whole vast countryside is alive with them. I have seen them so abundant that the woodland spaces in winter time would be sown all over with their small, black, attentive eyes (like so many



SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, WHOSE THREE-VOLUME LIFE OF LORD KITCHENER HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED.

Photograph by Bassano.

darkly bright drops of ink — no "protective coloration" in that case!), and when I clapped my hands the very snowdrifts seemed to be changed on a sudden into hordes

of skurrying white-pelted rabbits. Finally, they multiply in excess of their own food supply, poison the ground, and in a few weeks usually are practically wiped out by a specific plague. Then the whole pyramid of forest living tumbles down, and such rabbit-eating beasts as the lynx, that prick-eared, bobtailed cat, starve miserably—and presently the number of lynx



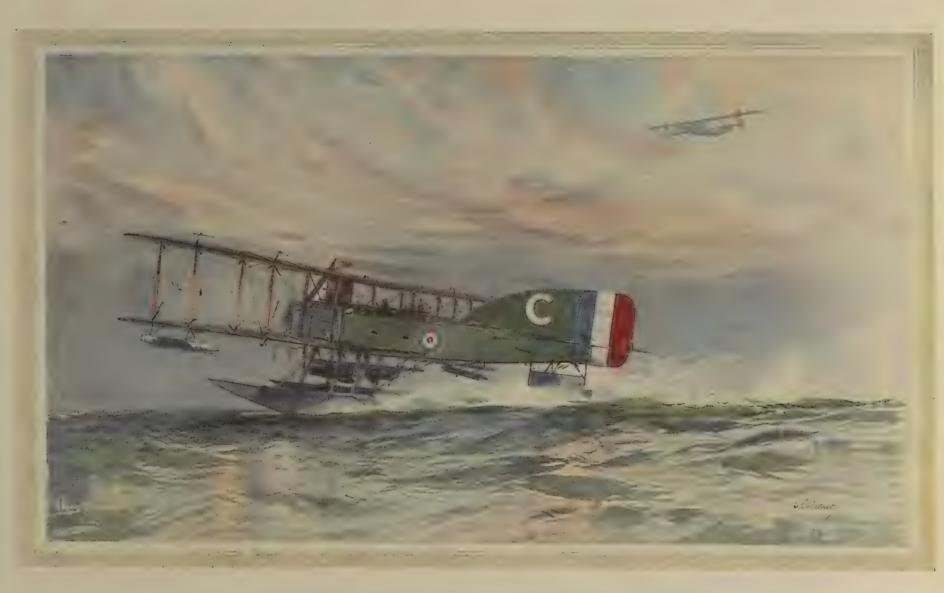
MISS NETTA SYRETT, WHOSE NEW NOVEL, "THE GOD OF CHANCE," HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

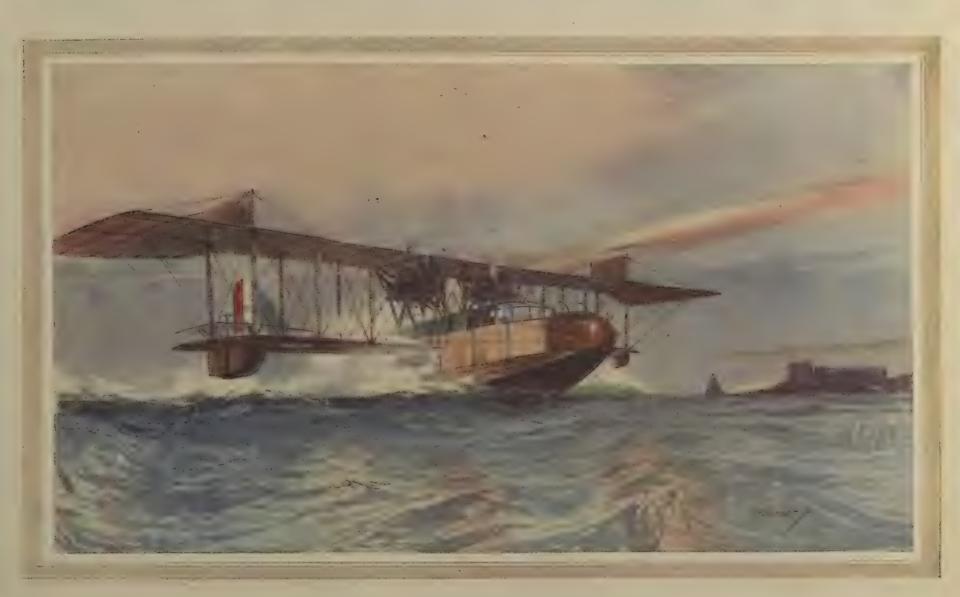
skins in the H.B.C. fur returns falls to a tenth or twelfth of the annual maximum. Then the Indian and half-caste hunters have a bad season, and earn just enough of the three B's (bannock, beans, baccy) to exist on. The Barrens, however, do not suffer from the ups and downs of this seven-years cycle. The head of caribou between the Mackenzie River and Hudson's Bay is estimated by Mr. Thompson Seton as at least 30,000,000, and the numbers annually killed by Chippewyans to the

south of their feeding grounds and by Eskimos to the north are so small in comparison that they are not in the slightest danger of extinction. The caribou is a variant of the reindeer, and is as good a beast of burden when trained, so that an ampler and wealthier Lapland would be added to the habitable territories of the planet if only a race could be planted there which would be content to live like the Laplanders.

In "ANIMAL HEROES" (Constable; 8s. 6d. net), and "Monarch, the Big Bear" (Constable; 7s. 6d. net), Mr Thompson Seton gives us studies of animal character which are immune from the drastic criticism directed against the "Naturefakers" by the late Theodore Roosevelt. But even he cannot avoid imputing human motives to the wild creatures, whose mentality is still an unexplored domain. Still, these vivid inventions—especially the story of Monarch, the gigantic grizzly—show that he possesses the story-telling faculty. What a pity Jack London, who also had it in an unsurpassed degree, lacked the Canadian Nature-worshipper's reverence for the scientific truth that is, after all, stranger than any fiction! Jack London, though he must have known the placer-miner and other out-of-the-world types as well as anybody, exaggerated their vices and virtues alike, and, what vexes me still more, turned Nature into a "vamp" of melodramatic picture-plays. It is impossible to read "SMOKE AND SHORTY" (Mills and Boon; 6s. net), the last collection of his Klondike short stories, without regretting his transparent inventiveness. In one of these stories he talks of the "White death," a mist of diamond dust of ice, which kills those who breathe it. There is no such thing even at the lowest range of Arctic temperatures. It is a bit of Naturefaking, neither more nor less.



THE EARLY MORNING PATROL: A SEAPLANE ON THE WATER:



"TAXI-ING": A FLYING BOAT ON PATROL DUTY.

Is Great Britain to lose the supremacy of the air, which she won in the war at the cost of such efforts and such heroism? This is a question which is agitating the minds of all who are interested in the future of aviation. It is generally admitted that, as regards military and naval aviation, the mastery of the air is vital to the safety of the Empire.

As regards trade, it is obvious that the nation which has the best air services will have an immense advantage over its competitors in the new conditions opened up by aerial transport. The above illustrations may serve as a reminder of these questions, as well as examples of the picturesque side of flying, which is ever attractive.

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SHAKESPEARE THE GARDENER: THE POET AT WORK IN HIS KNOTT GARDEN, NOW BEING RECONSTRUCTED.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE DESIGNER. (SEE ARTICLY AND ANOTHER PAGE-DRAWING IN THIS ISSUE.)



AS IT WAS IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAY AND WILL BE WHEN COMPLETED: THE KNOTT GARDEN AT NEW PLACE; WITH SHAKESPEARE AND HIS DAUGHTER SUSANNAH AT WORK.

Friday, April 23, 1920, is the 356th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth at Stratford-upon-Avon (1564), and the 304th of his death, on the same date, in 1616. In the grounds of New Place (the house-since demolished—where he died) there is being reconstructed an Elizabethan "Knott "garden, to contain specimens of all the flowers mentioned in his plays. Shakespeare, as many of his allusions prove, had a thorough knowledge of the practical side gradeni. In the above drawing he is shown at work, with his elder daughter, Susannah, in his Knott garden as it will appear again when the reconstruction is completed. The name refers to the knot designs, carried out in box, seen in the four divisions, which are separated by pared walks. Such designs were familiar features of the old-fashioned formal garden. In the middle of the gar-m has been placed a fountain, and in the centre of each of the four beds (as shown) will be a standard rose, given respectively by the King, the Queen, Queen Alexandra, and the

Prince of Wales. The Knott Garden, which is 66 ft. square, is sunk a little below the level of the rest of the ground, and is reached by steps. Round it is a balustrade, and behind that, on the other side of the walk surrounding it, a palisade. Along one side (shown in the background, lot of the walk surrounding it, a palisade. Along one side (shown in the background, lots) is an active tunnel. At a point on the extreme right in the background, just beyond the further corner of the square, is an old well, which Shakespeare no doubt used for watering his garden. The site of the house (New Place) lies to the right, outside the picture, and to the left are the long beds, or herbaceous garden, also out of sight here, but illustrated on another page. A third page in this number contains an article on the subject by Mr. Ernest Law, the designer of the garden and a well-known authority on Shakespeare, with a photograph of the present stage of reconstruction of the garden. Journeys copyright and the build state and Creasta.]



SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!

Every number of "The Sketch" contains all that is best—the best Social and Stage Photographs; the best Light Literature; the best Fashion Pictures. It is the complete mirror of "Mœurs et Modes" of the present day.











WORLD OF THE THEATRE.



By J. T. GREIN.

T is a strange thing that London is the only great capital of the world, except Paris, where foreign theatres fight for existence without rooting solidly in the soil. The exception of Paris needs no comment. The French still claim that theirs is the theatre of the world. They cannot cope with the production of their playwrights-playwriting is the dream of every schoolboy. They have nothing to learn from foreign actors, although now and again the appearance of an English play in French might render that axiom debatable. Their language, in spite of keen English competition in the commercial and practical side of life, is still

the one language fit to interpret the thoughts of men and gods. The French are content in their possession and in the conviction that in imagination, in versatility, in form and expression their theatre embraces the whole of the art. The foreigner is received with respectful tolerance, but he is not made to feel at home! Ibsen will anon, after years of idle knocking at the door, be admitted to the Comédie Française as an act of grace towards the League of Nations, it may be assumed, not by the desire to widen the horizon of that great establishment. François de Curel and his kinsmen have long since outwinged the great Scandinavian.

Now, London is quite a different soil. We do not say it openly - at least not often-but we feel it clearly that our theatre does not come up to our ideals; that it cannot live on the native output, or that it does not inspire sufficient confidence for continuous "experiment"; that, with few exceptions, our playwrights have much to learn, and that foreign influence is eagerly adopted without admission. Moreover London's cosmopolitanism is, like New York's, different from that of all other great cities. One may not believe it, yet it remains a fact that the foreigner who settles here generally remains a foreigner, albeit that he uses broken English in public. In their homes these Belgians, Italians, French, Germans, Russians in our midst remain birds of passage in London life. ney speak language in intimacy, they live after the manners of their countries, they crave for amuse-

ment accessible to their mentality. Hence there is a constant demand for, and a sporadic attempt at, the establishment of foreign theatres in London. The Russians have had theirs in Yiddish; the Italians, faute de mieux, play Italian plays in clubs; the Germans in the pre-war times had for some years a German Theatre of real quality; for the French there have been in rotation the Little French Theatre, the Belgian plays at the Criterion, the Théâtre des Alliés, the French Players, and in the Ninetiesuntil Mr. L. Mayer, that patriotic impresario, grew

tired of losing money—the regular French Theatre at the Royalty.

Granted that there are perhaps not enough patrons for a regular permanent Italian and Russian theatre in the West End, that the chance of the German Theatre is gone, there remains a vast population to keep a French Theatre alive; for at least all the Latin Races understand French, also the Dutch and Scandinavian, and as soon as there is an announcement of French plays there is a great deal of interest among those who hear of it. For the crux of the question lies here. London is practically not you advertise in all of them-which means a fortuneyour doings may remain a myth. As the other day a well-known Society person-it seems the right description-said on being asked to join the French Players: "French Players! Never heard of them; I thought there had been no French plays since Réjane was here in '14."

Such things tell. It is not easy to get at the Hinterland of London. Nor does that London seek to know what is going on. You must point it out to them with a barge-pole. Not long ago a London manager who had two successes—one at matinées,

the other at nightthought that to maintain them he had better now and again change their places, which he advertised urbi et orbi. The result was disastrous. The people who went to see the matinée play were disappointed, and viceversa: there was endless confusion, exchange of tickets, and return of money. In the end both plays " ceased to attract," not because their success was exhausted, but because the public, apparently, had grown tired of solving conundrums. In other great capitals it is not the theatre that runs after the people, it is the people who run after the theatre. (If our people run at all it is after the actors.) Paris is well strewn with advertisement columns, at which many people who saunter along stop to study the affiches from top to bottom. London has latterly displayed on all stations that wonderful list of amusements published by Mr. David for the Managers' Association. Now, I am much interested in that list, and I always try to observe how many people waiting for trains peruse it. It is certain that, for one who does so, ten others look at a pictorial poster.

The upshot of it all is that the want of a foreign, I should specify a French, theatre is a case of "not proven." We have not had one effort sufficiently supported to placard the walls of

Greater London and thereby attract the willing spirits, yet the full houses at single performances betoken that the energy is not wasted "if we but knew." As I write I learn that soon the great Guitry and his son, France's wittiest playwright, are coming to the Aldwych Theatre, thanks to the hospitality of Miss Viola Tree in fulfilment of her father's last recommendation. Perhaps that visit, which is sure to draw all London, will turn to fertility years of spade-work. Perhaps the impression will be so lasting that at length a manager will stake the few thousands that are needed to endow London with a permanent Théâtre Français. It would seem to be no gamble, not even a speculation, but merely to betoken understanding of the march of the times.



AND WRITES NOVELS.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's vitality is miraculous. At seventy-five, having had one leg amputated, she recently appeared in Paris as Athalie in Racine's tragedy—acting with all her accustomed power. The part had the advantage of enabling her to be carried in a litter. She intends to appear again next autumn, as a morphino-maniac, in a play called "Daniel." She is also publishing a novel, "The Little Idol," written during convalescence after her operation, and has another one in preparation !- [From the Drawing by J. Simont.]

> one city like Paris or Berlin, or even New York; London is an agglomeration with poles wide apart. Wonderful work is done in many directions in London West or London East, of which London South and London North know literally nothing. Nor is there one paper in London to which all London looks for its news. According to political colour or personal taste the members of a family read different newspapers, and these newspapers do not linger at home. They go their own ways, mostly in the pockets of the breadwinners on the journey to work. Unless

THE HUNGER-STRIKE IN IRELAND: DUBLIN DURING THE AGITATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, I.B., TOPICAL, AND C.N.



"UP THE REPUBLIC!" AND "REMEMBER ASH": A STRIKER CHALK-ING SINN FEIN WATCHWORDS ON THE PRISON GATES IN DUBLIN.



ROOM FOR THE AMBULANCES: PUSHING BACK A CROWD AFTER THE RELEASE OF THE HUNGER-STRIKERS.



AN AEROPLANE OVER MOUNTJOY PRISON: ONE OF THE MILITARY MEASURES.



WOMEN IN THE SINN FEIN MOVEMENT: LEADING A PRAYER FOR HUNGER-STRIKERS.



THE SINN FEIN COLOURS: FIXING A FLAG
TO A TRAM STANDARD.



THE MILITARY GUARD (AFTERWARDS REMOVED) OUTSIDE MOUNT-JOY PRISON: A. TANK, AND A DOUBLE LINE OF SOLDIERS.



PRAYERS BEFORE A TANK, AND BARBED WIRE: THE CROWD OUTSIDE THE PRISON—(LEFT) THE GIRL PRAYER-LEADER.

Dublin was in a state of ferment for several days during the agitation for the release of the hunger-strikers in Mountjoy Prison. On April 14 (the day their release began), the Tanks, armoured cars, and barbed-wire entanglements outside the prison were removed, and the only sign of military supervision was the presence of two aeroplanes circling above. Mr. Bonar Law said in the House of Commons on the 15th: "Authority was given to the Governor of Mountjoy Prison to liberate any prisoner... certified by doctors

to be in imminent danger of death, and requiring treatment which could not be given in the prison. Under this order 60 prisoners have been released on parole for a period which differs in each case according to the particular need." Fourteen more were released on the following day. During the previous demonstrations in Dublin, a procession of young women near the gaol, bearing religious pictures and emblems, recited prayers on behalf of the hunger-strikers.

HUNGER-STRIKE SCENES IN DUBLIN: A RELEASE; THE LORD MAYOR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND TOPICAL.



THE FIRST HUNGER-STRIKER TO BE RELEASED: AN EMOTIONAL SCENE OUTSIDE MOUNTJOY PRISON—A BAREHEADED CROWD ROUND THE AMBULANCE CONVEYING JAMES O'NEILL TO THE MATER MISERICORDIAE HOSPITAL.



A GUARD OUTSIDE MOUNTJOY PRISON BEFORE THE RELEASE OF THE HUNGER-STRIKERS: THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, ALDERMAN O'NEILL (BAREHEADED, WITH HAT IN HAND) APPEALING TO THE CROWD.

Huge crowds thronged Dublin during the two days' general strike in sympathy with the hunger-strikers in Mountjoy Prison. Thousands gathered round the prison, where a military guard was stationed, and prayers were offered for the Sinn Feiners within. On April 14 the guard was withdrawn, and at 2 o'clock a Corporation ambulance arrived at the prison and conveyed one of the prisoners, James O'Neill, to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. It transpired later that he had been released owing to the expiration of his term of imprisonment, and not because of his condition. At 6 o'clock the Lord Mayor

of Dublin, Alderman O'Neill, who had already visited the prison earlier in the day, returned, and it was announced that the prisoners were to be released immediately. Shortly afterwards, Fire Brigade ambulances arrived, and beds were prepared in various hospitals. An official statement said that "certain of the prisoners requiring medical treatment outside the prison would be released on parole for periods to be specified in each case by the examining medical officer." The national strike was declared at an end from that night.

DID CHINA DISCOVER AMERICA? CHINESE WRITING ON AZTEC RUINS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.



CHINESE WORDS FOR "SUN," "EYE," AND "CITY" ON AN AZTEC PYRAMID: EVIDENCE OF ASIATIC ORIGINS IN MEXICO.

THESE very interesting photographs of the newly-discovered Aztec pyramió, with a Chinese inscription, at Teotihuacan, have reached us from Mr. George Collinson, a resident in Mexico, who writes: " As far as I can learn, these are the only photographs taken up to now. They are official from the Mexican Government, sent to me by the Director of the Anthropological Department (Señor Manuel Gamio), by the kindness of the Vice-President of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Astadistika. Hardly any official data are given out, for studies are being made. Unofficially, the leading Mexican newspaper, 'El Universal,' came out with large headlines: 'Are we descended from the Chinese?'... Enclosed are details and a tracing, inked in, of the hieroglyphics found inside the pyramid. I made the tracing exactly as given out for publication in Mexico City. Six years ago I explored the locality. There is a strong theory that the ancient races in Mexico buried or covered their pyramids even their cities—with earth and planted vegetation, before giving way to a conquering race; even one city above another. This newly-discovered pyramid shows evidence that two cities, one superimposed on the other, occupied the locality. Great frescoes have been brought to light which after twelve or fourteen centuries still conserve their primitive colours." Regarding the superposition of the two parts of the monument, Señor Gamio believes that the discovery reveals two different races who built their temples on the same site.



SAID TO REPRESENT THE AZTEC GOD, QUETZALCOATL, WITH WHOM CORTES WAS IDENTIFIED: A STONE HEAD FOUND AT TEOTIHUACAN.



WHERE HIEROGLYPHICS HAVE BEEN FOUND RESEMBLING ANCIENT CHINESE CHARACTERS: THE THIRD AZTEC PYRAMID RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACAN, NEAR MEXICO CITY.

Columbus yielded to the Norsemen his pride of place as the first discoverer of America. They in turn, it seems, were preceded by the Chinese. At San Juan Teotihuacan, 17 miles north of Mexico City, a third Aztec pyramid, near those of the Sun and Moon already famous, has recently been excavated, and inside it have been found hieroglyphics (illustrated above) which have been identified with ancient Chinese characters. The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, Fong Tsiang Kuang, deciphered therein old Chinese words for "sun," "eye," and "city." The discovery has created a great sensation among archæologists, as being the first linguistic corroboration of the theory

(based on physical resemblance) that the primitive races of America were of Asiatic origin. Professor John Fryer, of California, has declared that Buddhist missionaries from China first visited America in the fifth century A.D., some thousand years before Columbus. Buddha himself lived in the fifth century B.C. Aztec theology and the Aztec calendar also have Asiatic features. The newly-found pyramid at Teotihuacan is associated with the Aztec god Quetzalcoatl, supposed to have come across the sea in the shape of a white man to teach the arts of civilisation. His return was prophesied, and Cortes on invading Mexico profited much by the popular belief that he was Quetzalcoatl.

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A Moorish Room by Harrods



THIS Moorish Room, designed and executed by Harrods in a modern Town House, offers yet another example of that distinctive note in Furnishing, of which Harrods are acknowledged masters. The intricate Moorish design on the ceiling, as well as all the other ornamentations, are in relief,

painted in typical Eastern colourings, and the antique furniture and Persian rugs are in harmony with the spirit of the room.

Harrods are experts in the reproduction of distinguished styles of interior

Harrods are experts in the reproduction of distinguished styles of interior decoration, and all who are desirous of re-creating any particular 'atmosphere' in their homes are invited to avail themselves of Harrods services. An experienced representative will be sent anywhere, on request, to discuss details. All interested should send for Brochure of 'Interiors.'

Harrods Specialise in Parquet Floors

In view of the marked revival of interest in Dancing, it may be well to remind our readers that Harrods gladly send free estimates for the supply of Parquet Flooring, or for the renovation and preparation of existing Dancing Floors. Requirements should be made known as early as possible.

Illustrated on the left is a magnificently carved gilt Mirror, in an old Georgian style. It measures five feet high, three feet wide.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE FOOD OF BIRDS.

N exact knowledge of the food of birds is growing more and more necessary with every year that passes, for on it depend issues of vital importance to the farmer, gardener, and fisherman, on whom we depend for our daily bread. Long since the investigation of this matter should have been undertaken by the Board of Agriculture, but



A SNOWY-DAY POLITICAL MEETING IN JAPAN: PAPER-AND EUROPEAN-UMBRELLAS TO THE FORE. Photograph by Japan P.I.

there seems little likelihood that this responsibility will ever be recognised. Fortunately for all concerned, the matter has been very seriously taken in hand by Dr. Walter Collinge, of St. Andrews University. But the task is a huge one, far too heavy to be shouldered as a private

For the past two-and-a-half years Dr. Collinge has been engaged on the study of sea-birds, and their relation to the fisheries and agriculture. There has long been a crying need of such an inquiry at the hands of a competent investigator; for wild charges and ruthless methods have been urged against these birds during the past few years. Though his work is yet far from finished, he has wisely given the fruits of his labours in regard to one of the species

now under examination. This is the black-headed gull (Larus vidibundus).

This species has been selected because it has increased enormously during the last twenty years, and is now generally regarded as one of the most injurious both to the fisheries and to agriculture. Many another species labours under a like condemnation-and probably with as little justice. A careful analysis of the stomach-contents

> of more than 500 birds, obtained from various localities during different times of the year, shows clearly and definitely that this species is in reality a highly beneficial one in relation to man's interests. No less than 22 per cent. of its food, it is here shown, consisted of insects injurious to man. Marine worms constituted 18.5 per cent.; edible fishes, 11.5 per cent.; other fishes, 9 per cent.; edible crustacea, 4 per cent.;

non-edible, 10 per cent.; earth-worms, 10 per cent.; echinoderms, 2.5 per cent.; cereals, 2.5 per cent. This agrees well with the results of a similar examination of the stomach-contents of this bird made in 1908 by Professor Newstead, who found in a single pellet as many as 400 crane-flies and 1600 of their eggs. In yet another series of 100 birds examined for the Cumberland County Council, as many as 42 per cent. contained larvæ of the wire-worm and cranefly, both of them serious enemies of the farmer. It is clear, then, that the supposed harmfulness of this bird is founded upon suspicion and faulty observation

unchecked by examination of the stomachcontents.

Dr. Collinge tells us (Nature, April'8) that up to the present fourteen species of sea-birds have been examined, represented by upwards of three thousand specimens. These figures inspire confidence. They stand out in strong contrast with a memoir on the food of the birds of India to which I have already referred, wherein categorical

statements were made as to the food-among other birdsof the ibises, storks, herons, egrets, and bitterns of India. The food of each of these, representing some five-andtwenty species, was duly set forth; but the stomachcontents of no more than nine birds, representing five distinct species, had actually been examined, and the results of this examination were very far indeed from supporting the statements made by the authorities quoted as to the diet of these birds. Work of this kind is worse than useless: it is positively mischievous, unless it be explicitly stated that it is published for the purpose of establishing our ignorance of the subject and the crying need for investigation.

Legislation for the protection of birds must always award them the benefit of the doubt. And where 'doubt exists as to whether any given species is harmful to man's interests, no efforts should be spared to dispel it by the careful analysis of the stomach-contents of several hundred individuals taken during every month in the year, and over a term of years. Protection may well bring about an undue increase of a species, so that its numbers exceed the normal food supply. In the shift for a living which then



A BANK ON A LINER: THE LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND'S ENTERPRISE ON THE "IMPERATOR." The "Imperator," once German, now sails under the Cunard flag.

Photograph by L.N.A.

has to be made, a bird formerly beneficial may, till its numbers be reduced, become harmful to man. But repressive measures should never be put in force until the evidence from at least five hundred stomachs has been carefully analysed. W. P. PYCRAFT.



SOLID BRILLIANTINE

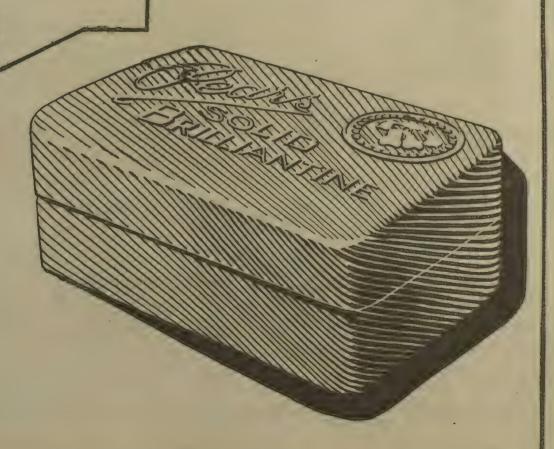
Jt controls the hair_ yet it is neither greasy nor gummy. It improves the hair_yet there is no hint of medicine in its delicate perfume.

One of Pears

Golden Series



A. & F. Pears, Limited Makers of Pears' Soap Matchless for the Complexion



LADIES' NEWS.

THE Duchess of Albany made the last social glories of Devonshire House worthy of the great hospitable traditions of that famous mansion. It may be said that her Royal Highness even surpassed them, for the reason that she secured a good sum for philanthropic purposes, as well as a fine picturesque and social success. There was no dress in all the rooms of the famous Piccadilly mansion more correct, dignified, and imposing than that which she herself wore. Carried out in her Coronation cream and gold brocade, and her lovely weddingdress lace, into the design of which was introduced the Garter and its motto, enclosing the cyphers L and H, it was really fine. The pointed bodice was gold gauze, and the petticoat of Rose du Barri satin. It showed up the lace beautifully. With the exception of a Louis Seize jewelled bouquet brooch, her Royal Highness's jewels were only diamonds in clusters on black velvet round the neck and wrists, with some diamond buttons down the front of the bodice. A white wig with upstanding plumes was worn, and in it sparkled some fine diamonds. With the utmost dignity, but with genial words and brightest smiles, the royal lady received her guests at the top of the white marble, crystal-balustered stairway, every now and again speaking with artistic enthusiasm of the beauty of some costume. Princess Alice, who organised the British Quadrille, looked quite delightful in her yellow satin costume garlanded with pink roses, and wearing roses in her poudré hair. Princess Helena Victoria was in Ireland, and unable to fulfil her intention to be present:

The ball was a contrast to that given in Devonshire House in honour of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, because the costumes were confined to one period—that of the thirty years from 1760 to 1790. Undoubtedly the effect was more picturesque than at the historic ball, if more



THE CHARM OF SEVERE SIMPLICITY.

A coat and skirt of striped blue-and-white suiting made by Messrs. Harrods. Those who prefer it can have it in black and white as well.



THE VOGUE OF LACE.

Gold tissue is the material used for this elegant dinner gown, which is draped with black shadow lace, and has panniers of net. It is to be obtained from Harrods.

monotonous. The Quadrilles were a great success; the dresses showed such a nice appreciation of the difference between the French and British Courts, and of that which obtained in America at the same time. The men in the British Quadrille wore the uniform of Guard regiments at that time, for the most part. The ladieswere all in elaborate George III. Court dress, and remarkably well they all looked; their full white wigs, with plumes, flowers, or lace and jewels, proved most becoming with faces properly made up and patched and powdered. The Frenchmen-some were Belgian, Swiss, and Argentine, but for the night they were courtiers of Louis Seizewere in delightful brocaded suits, silk stockings, lace ruffles, and cravats and white wigs. The ladies were in the extreme of the fashion of those days, everything a little more accentuated than the ladies of the English Court, and carrying white enamelled high sticks, the heads encrusted with diamond paste. The Americans had the least accentuated styles, longer lined dresses, more simply dressed hair; and the men soberer and less luxurious suits, some in old-world Georgian, war-with-America uniforms. The Quadrilles were danced simultaneously in the ballroom. Later, the saloon, with its finely painted ceiling, and the dining-room were all used for dancing, the music being clearly heard in each.

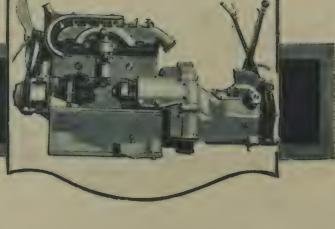
Did the old house feel that the children's dance next day was the last bright spot in its dignified career? Certainly the children did not. They made a merry crowd, lots of them in fancy dress, and all bent on enjoyment. The Duchess of Albany enjoyed it too, for her Royal Highness is a true childlover; and her grandchildren, Lord Trematon and Lady May Cambridge, were there. It was a capital kick-up for the little folk, who in the days to come will be able to say that they were the last to dance in Devonshire House. There are all sorts of reports about its fate. Some say it is not to be pulled down, but that is hardly believable, for it needs rebuilding, and is of





The Power Unit:

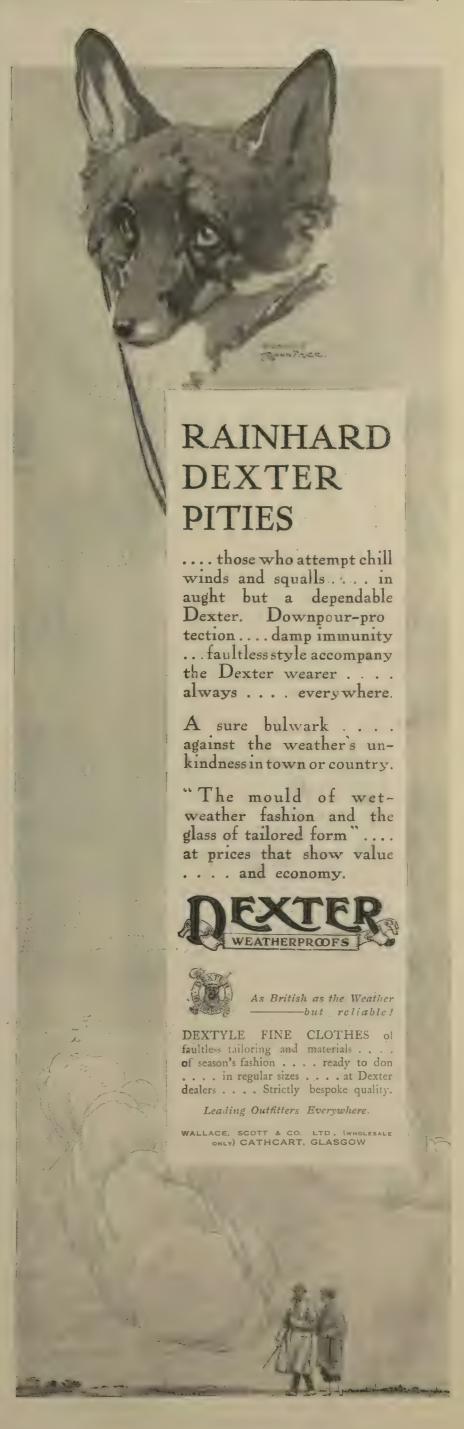
The "Austin-Twenty" Engine and gearbox constitute a single complete unit with three-point suspension. The power is 45 B.H.P. at 2000 revs. per minute. The flexibility of the engine is a revelation to everyone who drives the car, and its hill-climbing powers are equally remarkable. It climbed Beggar's Roost with five passengers up, a gradient of 1 in 3.62. Points which make for easy accessibility are the crankcase doors and detachable cylinder heads. The best Silent Chain transmission is employed for dynamo, magneto and Pump drive, which is adjustable.





76&78 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1





Continued.

such a nature that it could not well form a part of a greater structure. Also I know because Princess Alice told me that the present owners promised the Duchess of Albany that

after this week's dances there

should be no

other there be-

fore the house-

breakers began

The most im-

portant people

in the world are

the Babies.

Anyone who

wants to know all about them

the significa-

tion of their names, the por-

tents of the

days on which

they were born,

the food they

eat, the clothes

they should

wear, the car-

riages they

should ride in.

even the nicest

lullabies to send

them to sleep—ought to write

to the great

outfitting house

of Finlay and

Sons, Man-

chester, for their

remarkably in-

teresting Baby

book. The

the occasion.

their work.



THE WEDDING OF THE WEEK: THE BRIDE, THIRD DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The wedding of Lady Dorothy Cavendish and Mr. Harold Macmillan was arranged to take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on April 21 The bride is the third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. Her presents included an antique mahogany table from Princess Mary.

Photograph by Bassano.

proud proprietors of delightful little folk will learn a lot from it, and what they learn will be worth knowing, for Finlays are specialists for mothers and babies

So far, the Queen has not approved of any special design for Court dress. Sketches have been submitted to

Her Majesty, and later on the result of the Queen's decision will be in the hands of the Court modistes. The difference from the Edwardian Court dress will be chiefly in following to some extent modern fashion as to line and soft fabrics. Although a bouquet was never included in the regulation, it was, as a rule, carried as a compliment to their Majesties and a complement to the dress. It would seem that henceforward it will be more in favour than ever. To brighten a black or white or grey, and other neutral-tinted costume, there is nothing like a bouquet of strongly contrasting hue. When the colours in a dress are florally reproduced in a graceful bouquet, the effect is invariably good. Something to carry is always a help on such occasions. It may, of course, be a fan, but a bouquet gives better moral support. Another point in favour of flowers for Court dress is balance. The absence of train and plumes is a great lack for which a beautiful bouquet will help to compensate, conferring a degree of extra dignity suitable to

Florists in Queen Alexandra's Court-holding times tried to get from her Majesty a pronouncement that bouquets were de rigueur. They were unsuccessful; the reply was that the carrying of a bouquet was optional—not even an opinion was expressed by this flower-loving Queen. Once, too, a lady who lived in a nightmare on the return of the crinoline wrote and asked Queen Alexandra to pronounce against it. The courteous reply was that her Majesty could express no opinion on the subject. As Kings have no politics, so Queens have no opinions on dress, save such as are necessary to preserve decorum and dignity.

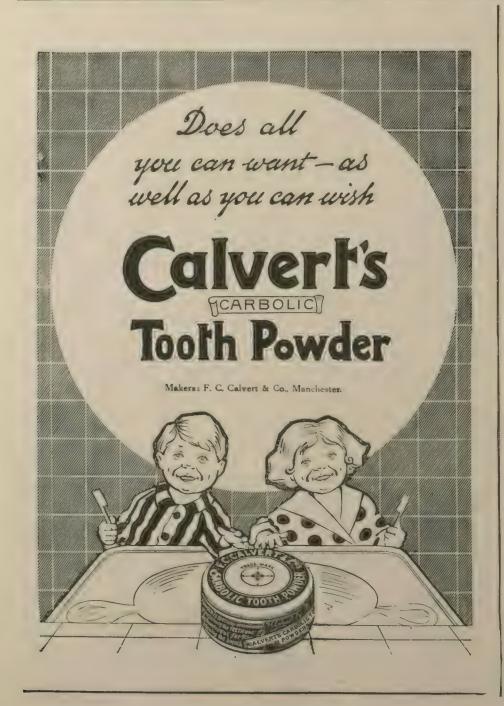
Cycling has certainly cropped up again, reinvigorated by a rest during the war. Motoring is for long journeys, but to jump on the convenient cycle and combine exercise with transport has its points. Riding in the country just now is a real joy. The best companion, as long as it lasts, is a packet of Meltis chocolate. It is sustaining, delicious; it really does melt in the mouth; and is so easily carried, either inside or outside, that only by its value do you know you have it. Flying men love it, and for all occasions when meals are movable feasts, take Meltis chocolate, which is British, being made by Peek Frean. A quarter of a pound costs a shilling.

Eighty able-bodied women arrived on the Lapland last week from America to carry on a Pussyfoot campaign in this country. Eight thousand would not have much effect. The Britisher will not be taught self-control by legislation, any more than he will welcome interference from America. A meeting in a provincial town lasted ten minutes and broke up in disorder, the Pussy having to foot it very rapidly. These people have no sense of humour, or they would realise that their way of total abstinence is more funny than convincing.

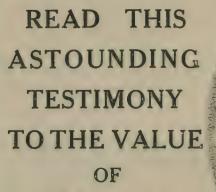
A. E. L.



INTERESTED IN THE ITALIAN RED CROSS BALL WHICH IS TO TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 28: DONNA MATILDA MANZI FE. Donna Matilda Manzi Fe is both well known and very popular in Society. She is taking great interest in the Italian Ball which is to take place at Covent Garden on April 28 in aid of the Italian Red Cross open-air sanatorium at Pozzuoli.—[Photograph by Lafayette.]







Ciro Pearls



MISS PHYLLIS DARE writes:—
"I am more than delighted with the CIRO
PEARLS, I have worn them on the stage with
my real ones, and it is impossible to detect the
difference. I think they are quite wonderful."

We have just received this extraordinary letter from one of our clients in India.

"You will be very interested to learn that I have a necklet of your pearls bought in London. I was dining with His Highness—— when he admired my pearls. I took them off for him to compare with his, and they were mixed with His Highness's, who has a real necklet almost like it. He could not, nor could I, tell the difference, and they both had to be sent to—— to be detected, as I was afraid to take his, and he was very afraid also to let me take them."

OUR UNIQUE OFFER:

Upon receipt of £1. 1. 0, we will send you on approbation a Necklet, sixteen inches long (Gold Clasp 2/6 extra), or a Ring, Brooch, Ear-rings, or any other Jewel with Ciro Pearls. Put them beside any real pearls, or any other artificial pearls, and if they are not equal to the real or superior to the other artificial pearls, no matter what their price may be, we will refund your money if you return them to us within seven days.

Provincial customers may send their orders by the post, and will receive the same attention as if they called upon us personally. Our interesting booklet No. 16 will give you details of our productions.

CIRO PEARLS LTD., (Dept. 16) 39, OLD BOND STREET, W.1. (Piccadilly end) WE HAVE NO SHOP. Our showrooms are on the First Floor, over Lloyd's Bank.





THE OLD BRIDGE; the twilight gray and YOU and I

The streamlet murmuring in the dell, how many a tale its music tells! The seductive harmony of the nightingale, singing in the grove—happy notes, thrilling chords, syncopations. . . . But wait! . . . It isn't the bridge — nor the twilight — nor the stream, that thrills my heart. . . . It is your charm. . . . That fascinating dress, with its Puritan ideal of perfect white. . . . It is the same in any setting! . . . Summer's sheltered nooks; . . . Autumn fair with golden sheaves; . . . Winter's cosy inglenooks; . . . here, there, and everywhere.

DORCAS CAMBRIC

adds that indefinable "something" that completes the harmony which is so desirable in dress.

. . . May we send you a pattern?

DORCAS PICTURES-FREE

A set of six beautiful Gravure reproductions of the Dorcas Pictures, size 9 x 6 inches, will be forwarded, post free, on receipt of sixpence, in stamps, or postal order.

J. & N. PHILIPS & CO. LTD., ADVERT. DEPARTMENT, MANCHESTER.

PARIS UNDER THE NEW TAXES.

PARISIANS awoke not very long ago to find their "Poisson d'Avril" filled, not, alas! with the traditional bon-bons, but with an entirely new set of taxes and a long list of "increased charges" for postal and telephone service, also doubled train and taxi fares; but perhaps the most annoying charges in the whole list were the *impôts* on domestic servants and pianos! One can readily understand the significance of the latter tax in a country where the majority of the population inhabit appartement houses, and, consequently, suffer acutely from the musical tastes

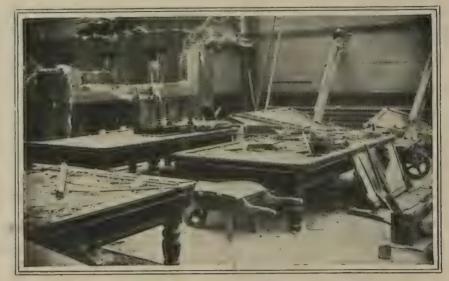
tendered what he considered was the fare plus a generous <code>hourboire</code>; but to his astonishment this was indignantly refused by the driver, who entered into a long explanation of how to calculate the legal fare on the new and extremely complicated system of addition and subtraction. After a few moments, the bewildered Minister cut short the explanation by tendering a ten franc note and saying, "Pay yourself and give me the change"; and then was heard to murmur emphatically as he walked away, "Never again do I take a taxi."

Another of our petty worries here is the continued lack of small change; one becomes absurdly irritated by

you can travel a considerable distance in this way by boarding successive trams, always with your five-franc note in hand. A demobilised poilu was boasting to a friend the other day that he could always get small change. "My method," he said, "is simple. I produce a silver five-franc piece in payment for some small purchases and ask for change. The shopman hesitates a moment, and then, from the secret recesses of his till, produces the desired coins. At this point I suddenly change my mind, and offer a five-franc note instead. It is too late for him to draw back—so the trick is done!" Certainly an ingenious idea, but how long will it work



A BILLIARD SALOON COLLAPSES AT WOLVERHAMPTON: THE DEBRIS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S HALL.



SHOWING DAMAGED BILLIARD-TABLES: THE WRECKED ST. GEORGE'S HALL, WOLVERHAMPTON.

St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton, an old building used as a billiard saloon for some years past, collapsed on the night of April 16, while full of players and spectators. The hall, which was a single-storey building of considerable height, held fifteen billiard tables, and was a very popular resort. Fortunately, despite first fears, the death roll was small: two deaths were reported, and injuries, more or less serious, were sustained by fifteen people.— [Photographs by Illustrations Bureau and L.N.A.]

of their neighbours. As for the domestic servant tax, seeing that a servant has become *rara avis* in France (as in England) the Government cannot expect a large revenue from this source.

The effect of the doubled fare on the hiring of taxicabs has resulted in huge ranks of these vehicles standing gloomily about the city, waiting in vain for a hail from an obdurate public, who prefer to walk or strap-hang in the Metro rather than give in to these tyrants of the road. The story goes that recently a distinguished member of the Government found himself obliged to take a taxi to go a very short distance. On alighting at his destination he

the dirty little packets of stamps, and even Metro tickets, which one is forced to accept in restaurants and shops, only to find that 'buses and trams refuse to recognise them as legal tender. Show the conductor of a tram a five-franc note, and in two minutes every occupant of the car is violently excited, and speculating out loud as to the amount of small change contained in his bag; it is more than his life is worth to change it for you, and so you find yourself politely but firmly deposited on the pavement at the next stopping-place, with the meagre consolation of having travelled a few hundred yards at the expense of the company. If you have plenty of time and no scruples,

I returned from the "Vernissage" of the Salon des Indépendants with the strong impression that paint-brushes are quite out of date as tools for these modern artists, who seem to prefer trowels, with which they apply the paint in lumps. Few things are cheap nowadays, but, judging by the prolific use of oil paints which even the most obscure artists seem to permit themselves, they must form the one exception to the universal rule. Out of a bewildering number of canvases there were only a few which had any claim to art as we used to know it. The half-dozen English artists represented stood in a class by themselves, and were a refreshing oasis in a desert of dismal daubs.











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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR," AT THE

OGOL'S 'Revizor" only wanted equipping with its own proper local colour to justify on the London boards its reputation in the country of its origin. That it obtains now at the Duke of York's from the hands of Mr. Comisarjevsky, with the result that Mr. Fagan's production of the play, under the title of "The Government Inspector," adds one more to this enterprising manager's laurels. Each nation, of course, has its own ideas of comedy, and the English playgoer must be prepared for rather more symmetry of plot and repetition of incident than his romantic taste quite approves. The whole point of this satire on Russian officialdom in the 'Thirties is that corruption is rampant in every sphere of provincial administration; that governor, judge, schoolmaster, medico, postmaster are all incompetent, unscrupulous, and fearful of losing their positions. Therefore, when such folk mistake a penniless adven-

turer for the expected "revizor," who can at will dismiss every one of them, it almost follows that they should be shown employing identical methods of blandishment. theme not demanding overmuch elaboration or differentiation of character, he offers us little more than types, and thus, when his officials mob the supposed inspector with offers of gifts, loans, and hospitality, each man's procedure at his private interview is very much the same, and a series of such episodes produces a certain impression of monotony.

But there is so much inherent humour in the situation of the young scamp lifted out of poverty into clover, fêted by these blunderers and petted by their women, and even the repetitions are carried out in such high spirits, that misgivings of the critical sort are dissolved in laughter, especially as the author reserves his bonne bouche of fun for the close of the story. The scene in which, at the banquet he is giving, the governor is made to read out a letter written by



IN THE BATTLEFIELD "PULLMAN": THE OBSERVATION SITTING-ROOM.

the sham "revizor," now gone off with his spoils, wherein each one of the befooled officials hears hometruths about himself; and then, at last, the coming

climax that the realities of Koepenick never compassed. It is in this scene of discovery, its drollery accentuated by the governor's outburst of selfscarification, that Mr. Maurice Moscovitch is seen and heard at his best; the actor's mock-serious intensity is so forcible as almost to provoke com-

passion. Mr. Claude Rains plays the adventurer with the right air of impudence; and a good word is due to Miss Mary Grey and Miss Jane Amstel for their vivacity in the rôles of the governor's wife and daughter. The new venture at the Duke of York's deserves success; it will be interesting to see if it meets with its deserts.

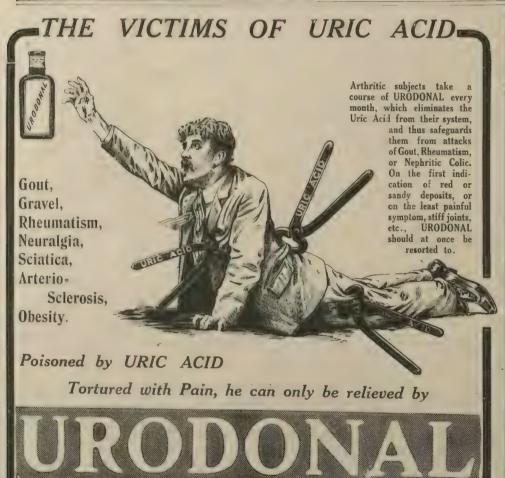
of the real inspector is announced, makes a comic

At a recent committee meeting of the Japanese Chin Club the members were pleased to find that the club was still in a satisfactory position, and they were able to support substantially the Ladies' Kennel Association Show to be held at Ranelagh on

May 19. They also decided to offer all their valuable cups. Mrs. Samuel Smith has consented to act as judge at this Show. The committee hope that many new members will join before the L.K.A. Show on May 19, so as to enable them to compete for the club's special prizes. consider it a pity that so many people have the idea that these little dogs are delicate. It is not so; with ordinary care they will live as long as any other dog. This is a fact, and proved beyond doubt by all the best-known breeders of the day; and decidedly they are one of the most beautiful breeds of little dogs, most intelligent, and perfect little companions. Several new members were elected to the club, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mrs. MacLaren Morrison for allowing it to be held at her house, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Samuel Smith, who has agreed to act, temporarily, as honorary secretary and treasurer.



THE "PULLMAN" OF THE VISITOR TO THE BATTLEFIELDS: A REMARKABLE CAR AND TRAILER. The remarkable car and trailer here illustrated enable the visitor to the battlefields to travel in the greatest comfort, thanks to the enterprise of the Auto-Salon-Luxe, of 49, Boulevard van Iseghem, Ostend. originally for a well-known Belgian sportsman, for hunting in Algeria. It holds from fourteen to sixteen people; has sleeping-berths in the saloon, and a bunk in the kitchen for the attendant; and is divided into an observation sitting-room, an electrical kitchen, a pantry, and a lavatory. It can take any corner that an ordinary car will negotiate.



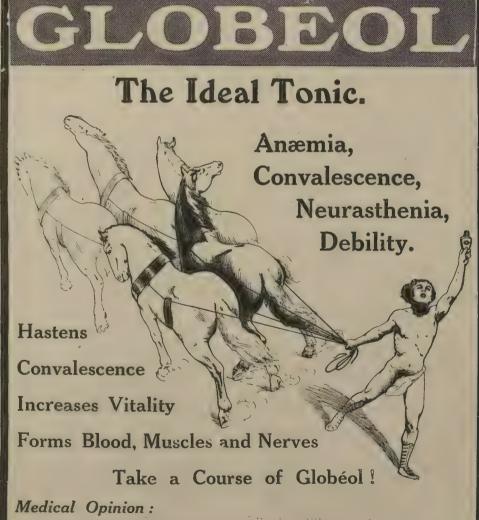
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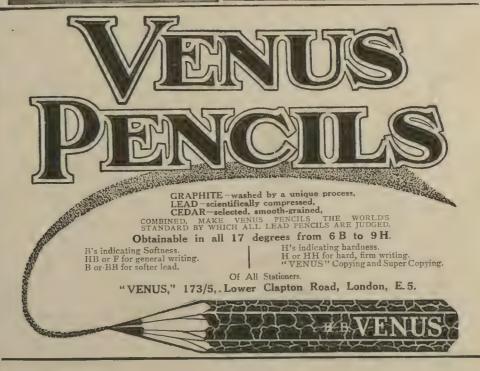
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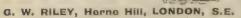


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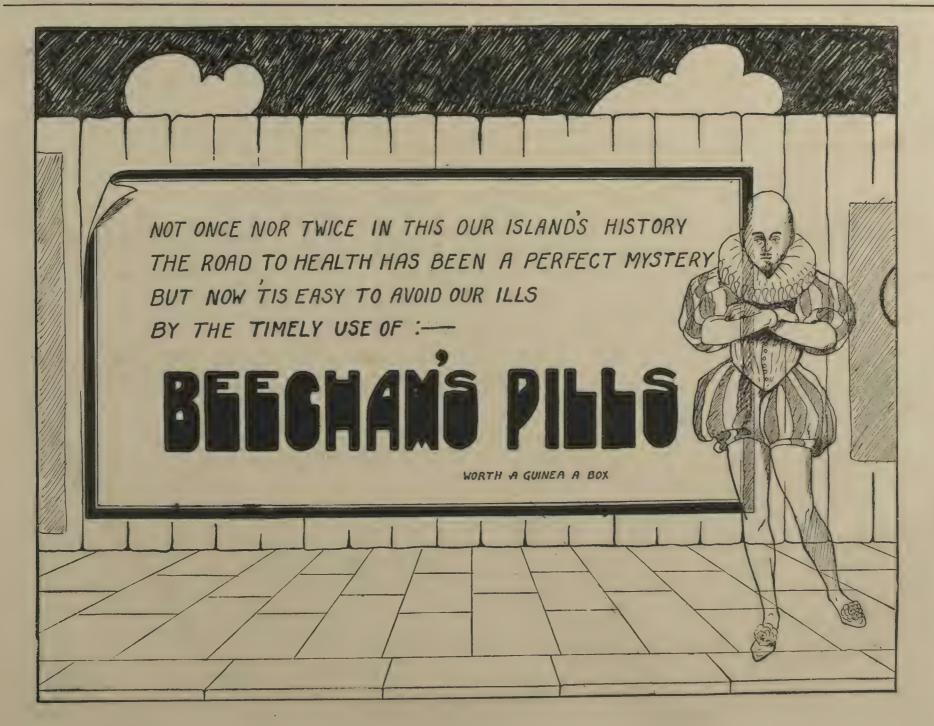
GOODNESS

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR,

The Taxation
Question.

I cannot say I like the situation in the matter of the future taxation of the motor vehicle, or am at all enamoured of the attitude of those who should be supportions and unsupportant and are regions the covariation to a ridiculous and unsupportant and are regions.

enamoured of the attitude of those who should be supporting and organising the opposition to a ridiculous and unfair procesa'. 't is common knowledge now that the



A POPULAR TWO-SEATER: A WOLSELEY "TEN" ON BLAKESHALL COMMON, NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

Departmental Committee has, by a majority report, recommended that cars shall be taxed on a basis of £1 per horse-power. It is also well known that the overwhelming opinion of those whom the proposal will affect is that it is a wholly wrong and indefensible basis, and that the only fair and acceptable mode of taxation is by a mulct on fuel, which bears a close relation to actual use of the roads. The Treasury officials will have none of this, alleging that the fuel tax is expensive to collect and is often avoided in part by unprincipled people. If the present method of levying the fuel tax, with its exemptions and rebates, were the last word, it might be agreed that it required replacement by some simpler scheme which would admit of cheaper collection and more even incidence. But, as I have more than once pointed out in The Illustrated London News, it is not the last word. A fuel tax at a flat rate, with no abatements or exemptions whatsoever, would be at once simple to administer and could not be evaded. Moreover, it would be fair to all.

The bureaucratic mind, however, does not take account of such matters. Its owners have taken a decision in favour of a definite line of action, and that line must be pursued, whether it is fair or whether it meets the approval of the public, who, after all, are the employers of

the bureaucrat. The latter has become so used to wielding power under the temporary legislation passed during the war, and the public has become so used to unquestioning obedience, that there is a grave danger of a complete reversal of the relations, and of the passing of power from democracy to the worst kind of autocracy.

Why This Complaisance?

Apparently, those who should lead in the opposition have made up their minds that it

is hopeless to fight against the Treasury decision, and are now trying to focus such opposition as it may be possible to formulate on a reduction of the tax basis from £1 to 15s. per unit. The technical journals are almost unanimous in their sur-

render, and seem to accept the necessity of agreeing to the proposed method of taxation, concentrating their attention, as I say, on securing a reduction in the amount. There is one notable exception to this, and I think every credit is due to the one journal, the *Auto*, which has all

along offered the most uncompromising hostility to the horse-power tax, and has insisted that the motor-using community should accept nothing but the flat-rate fuel tax. Indeed, it has gone to the length of tacitly advocating a blank refusal to accept anything else; and, whether it be right or wrong in this, I think that at least it has shown the courage of conviction where others have hedged on their opinions when they saw that the Treasury was determined to stick to its guns.

My own opinion is that if the voice of the motoring Press had been unanimous and the various journals had had a common policy, instead of pursuing their

usual line of jealous aloofness, we might have been a long way on the road to the dropping of the horse-power tax and the substitution of the flat-rate fuel tax. That seems to me to be the whole weakness of the motoring cause. There is no common thought and no singleness of aim, either among the representative organisations or the technical Press. Each is fighting for its own hand, and the common good of the motorist is sacrificed as a consequence. Even so, in this case, which means so much to the motorist, I am surprised that there should be so much complaisance abroad. I had thought there would be a stiffening of the ranks and a united front to the enemy. We shall get the horse-power tax, and when we have got it we shall be ruefully conscious of the fact that we have got it because of our bad organisation and the divided counsels of those who presumably represent our interests in and out of Parliament.

Contracts and Deliveries.

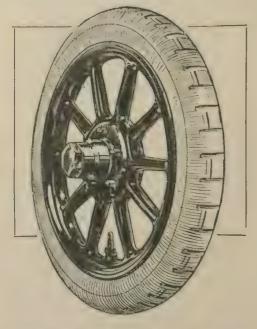
I see that a provincial motor agent has been cast in damages for breach of contract in consequence of his

failure to deliver a car on the promised date. His defence was that the manufacturers had failed to fulfil their promise of delivery by that date; but the Judge took the view [Continued overlay].



"DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE": A 40-50-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER—THE MOST EXPENSIVE BRITISH CAR—BESIDE A SCOOTAMOTOR.

Compared with the Scootamotor, the Napier looks large and unwieldy, but, despite its ample wheel-base and roomy body, it is really easier to handle in traffic. A feature of the new Napier is its light weight for howse-power developed. Though the brake h.p. is nearly 90, the chassis weight is only 25 cwt., making it economical to run, and highly efficient.



How the Sankey Wheel is made

Essentially the Sankey Wheel is built up with two steel pressings, welded together around the circumference and at the sides of each spoke. This rigid structure is further reinforced by a steel web which radiates from the centre. The turned-over rim which carries the bead of the tyre is reinforced by two extra laminated strips of metal.

This method of construction gives the Sankey Wheel immense strength in proportion to its weight. It is, in fact, the strongest wheel of its class, and is practically unbreakable.

SANKEY

JOSEPH SANKEY & SONS, LTD., Hadley Castle Works, Wellington, Shropshire.

The Sankey Wheel defies every wheel strain

There are occasions when you just haven't time to think of the enormous strains you are placing upon the wheels of your car.

A sudden overwhelming emergency, and you act with instinctive swiftness—jam on both brakes, swerve, skid—anything to avoid an actual collision. Then it is that your wheels are tested to the very utmost.

Sankey Wheels emerge from such an ordeal scathless. However many miles they have run, however long they have

been on the road, their unbreakable strength remains unshaken; for they are not only immensely strong but they are weatherproof and imperishable.

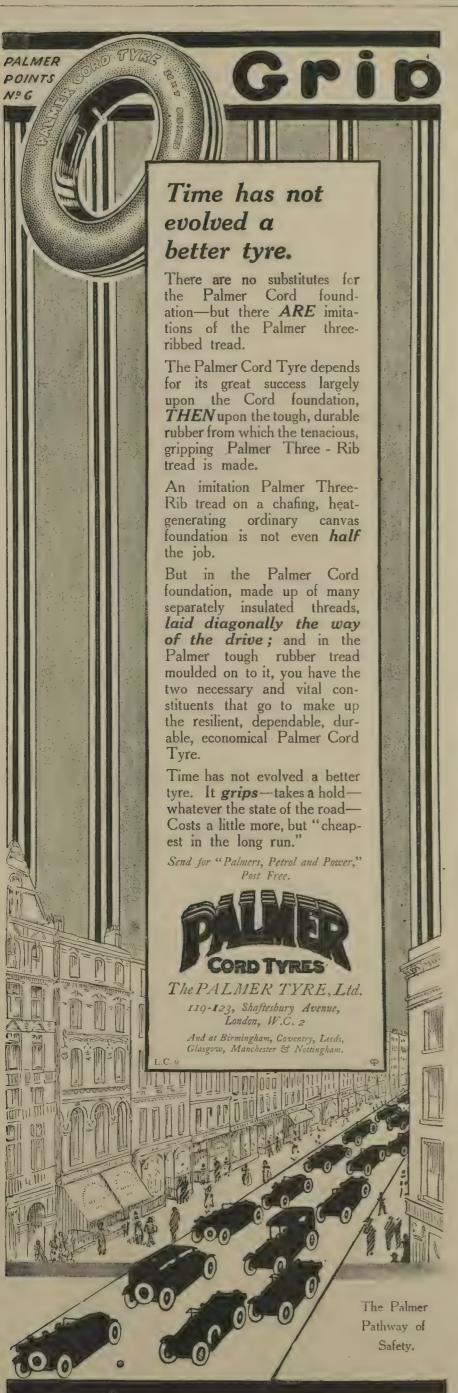
If your car is equipped with Sankey Wheels you need not tear the results of any wheel strain.

Specify, Sankey Wheels

When you choose your car, see that "Sankey Pressed Steel Wheels" are listed in the specification. Remember the great importance of the wheels of your car and insist on Sankey Steel Wheels.

Choose a car that runs on Sankey Wheels.







THE CAR OF PROVED ECONOMY

It is safe to say that you have never ridden in a car so comfortable and so economical as the new Overland 4.

That is because Overland 4 is a brand new type of car. Its light weight results in low operating expense. Its exclusive three-point suspension springs combine the riding comfort of a 130-inch spring-base with the fuel-saving qualities of a 100-inch wheel-base.

Overland three-point suspension springs make riding on rough roads as smooth as on paved streets. They lessen jolting and jarring. They reduce the strain on the mechan-

ism and thus prolong the car's life. They keep running repairs down to the minimum.

Actual performance in tests covering more than 250,000 miles of roads in every sort of condition proved the merit of Overland 4. It is a quality car in appearance, design and workmanship. Further, its equipment is complete, including Auto-Lite Electric Starting and Lighting System with many other conveniences.

Ask the Overland dealer in your town about this new light-weight car of recognised economy. Price: £495 for the Open Touring Car or Roadster. Write for catalogue.

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that as he had not made his own contract with his customer contingent on the manufacturers keeping their part of the bargain, he must be held liable. He therefore gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff, to whom he awarded £43 damages and costs.

While I sympathise with the customer, I think it is very bad luck for the agent to have to pay for something which was entirely beyond his control. Obviously, it the manufacturers are not in a position to deliver at the time promised, it is out of the question for the agent to keep his end of the contract. Still, the case should act as a salutary warning to the type of trader who will promise anything to get an order on his books, and trust to luck and the complaisance of his customer.

Side-Lamps Must The police in many parts of the country are actively watching cars for breach of the requirement that

lights shall be carried indicating the full width of the vehicle Many prosecutions have been made, and in every case fines inflicted and licences endorsed for this simple technical offence. It is arguable that the headlights indicate sufficiently well the amount of room the car occupies on the road, and that there is no danger when

the side-lamps are unlighted. It cannot, however, be too well recognised that the law requires them to be lighted during the statutory hours, and motorists will avoid trouble, expense, and vexation by attending to what is, after all, a very simple requirement.

On and after May 1, car-owners " A.A." joining the Automobile Association Subscriptions. will be charged an entrance fee of

one guinea, in addition to the present annual subscription of two guineas. New motor-cycle and cycle-car members will be enrolled at the usual annual subscription of half a guinea, plus an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. In future there will be only two classes of "A.A." membership-carowners and motor-cyclists, with whom will be included owners of cycle-cars. These changes will not affect motorists who are already "A.A." members. Motorists from the Colonies, U.S.A., and abroad are entitled to "A.A." membership for a special subscription of two guineas.

Signatures to the petition to the The Petrol Prices Signatures Premier protesting against the price of motor fuel now total 1,236,627. The Automobile Association awaits a definite date for

the presentation of the petition to the Prime Minister, which cannot occur until his return from San Remo. In the meantime, although the closing date for receiving the signatures was fixed for March 24, hundreds of signatures continue to reach the Automobile Association daily, and until a date is fixed for its presentation, the Automobile Association will welcome further signatures.

A Queen's Choice. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has honoured the Daimler Company with an order for a Daimler Special 45-h.p., six-cylinder chassis, with limousine soachwork by Messrs. Hooper and Co.

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and at one time Premier of Britain, has been an enthusiastic motorist from the very earliest days. His first Napier was purchased in 1902. Since that date Mr. Balfour has always been a Napier owner, and he has now placed an order for one of the new model 40-50-h.p. six-cylinder Napiers. Production of this new model is now rapidly improving, and it will not be long before the 40-50-h.p. Napier is a familiar sight on the road.

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Hedges invite trouble. They are the natural nurseries for most of the noxious weeds which later on intest your fields: they cause endless expense for repairs, besides robbing you of valuable land. Fence your fields with

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WIRE

through it—it won't rust—it is rigid, for knots can't slip. Enables you to look rightover your fields. Two men can erect a mile a day when posts are set, even on hidy land.

Send for List E.F. 31 to-day. A user says:-" The Empire Fencing I had from you

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Dandruff, itching, scalp irritation, etc., point to an unhealthy condition of the scalp, which leads to thin, falling hairand premature baldness. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap and hot water do much to prevent such a condition, especially if preceded by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching.

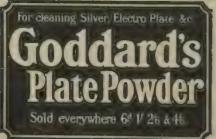
Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Skin Bo klet address F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, Also for mull orders with the Sq., London, Cuticura Soap shaves without mug



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Its finish is an exception among much afterwar work of the "not-quite-satisfactory" kind. It is strikingly handsome in appearance, and most comfortable.

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There are bigger, but not better cars. No car produced in the United Kingdom has a sounder general reputation. For a car owner to be able to say I have a Vauxhall, is to say all.

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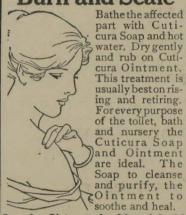


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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

restores lustre, pliability, and strength to the hair, removes scurf, and is the ideal dressing **FOR THE HAIR.** Prepared in a golden tint for fair hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/-, and 10/6 sizes by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers.







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of New Models and Materials

From May 3 to 7 (inclusive)

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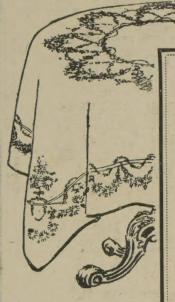
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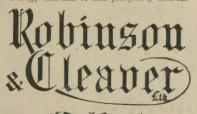
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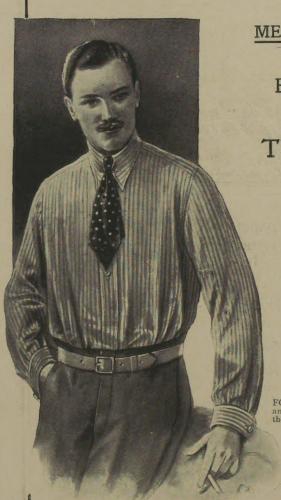
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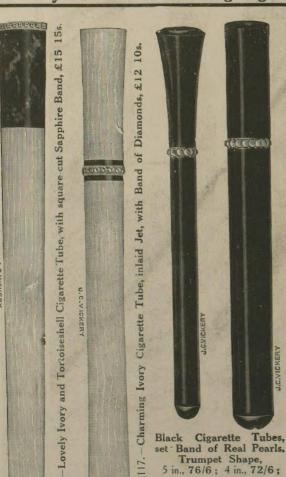


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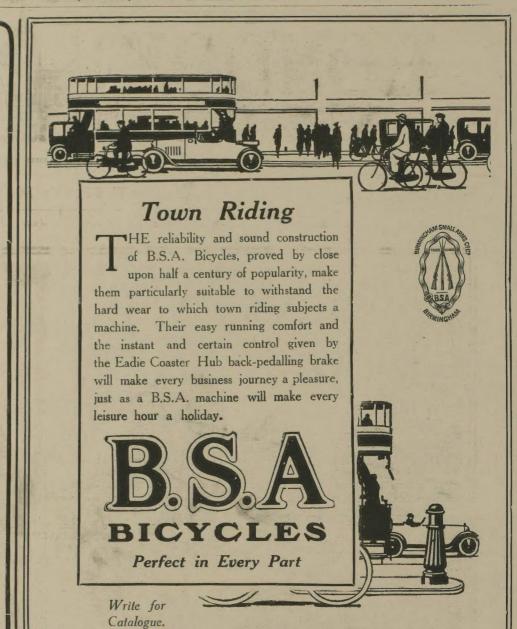


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